"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cooler today; Tuesday overcast and warmer; variable winds
For full weather report see Page 19.

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ROOSEVELT BOYS GONE TO FRANCE TO JOIN PERSHING

Major Theodore, Jr., and Captain Archie Will Be Attached to Headquarters.

ANNOUNCED BY COLONEL

In a Speech at Oyster Bay He Says Two Sons Have Gone and the Others Will Follow.

QUENTIN IN FLYING CORPS

Colonel Fulfills Promise That Four Sons and One Son-in-Law Would Serve Country.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech delivered in the interest of the Red Cross at Oyster Bay yesterday, made public the fact that two of his sons had already gone to France, and that "the others are to follow." The two who have gone are Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Archie Roosevelt, both of whom, it is understood, will be attached to General Pershing's headquarters. The announcement that they had been detailed to special duty was recently made in an army order.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Capt. Archibald Roosevelt.

This is the first installment of the Colonel's famous pledge that he and his four sons and at least one of his sons-in-law would be ready to join the country's forces whenever the occasion arose. The other sons are already in the service, and Dr. Richard Derby, the Colonel's son-in-law, is a Major in the army reserve Medical Corps.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Archie Roosevelt were both among the members of the original Plattsburg training camp in 1915, and Theodore was one of the group of Harvard men from whose decision, on the day after the Lusitania was sunk, that something would have to be done to help get the country into a state of better preparedness for war, the Plattsburg movement originated.

Both of them have besides been members of militia organizations, Theodore having held the post of Major in the Connecticut Guard, and Archie having served in the naval militia of Massachusetts. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., began his personal experience of military affairs on a bitterly cold afternoon in April, 1908, when he stole away from the White House for a long trip in an army balloon.

A second trip in the air convinced him that his particular sphere was areonautics, and snortly after he filed an application for membership in the Aero Club.

While engaged in the manufacture of carpets at Thompsonville, Conn., he took a keen interest in National Guard affairs and within three months Governor George Lilley appointed him his military aid with the guard rank of Major. He held that post during the time he was working in Connecticut, but resigned when he returned to this city. In 1910 young Theodore, then 23 years old, was married to Miss Eleanor Alexander, and the marriage in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church had a smack of the army to it, for conspicuous among the guests were many Rough Riders, some in their old togs.

When the Plattsburg camp was opened last year Theodore was among the first to win admittance. Based partly on what he learned by diligent work there and on what he had picked up in more or less close connection with the army, he took an examination for Major in the Reserve Officers' Corps. On Feb. 6 of this year President Wilson signed his commission as Major of Infantry. He has spoken several times in churches here and at Oyster Bay on preparedness, and always emphasized the need of the country for "red-blooded men who were awake to obligation as regards national service."

Archie, the third son of the Colonel, was noted while at the White House for his chumminess with the army officers detailed at the Executive Mansion. Yet when he reached the proper age he slipped over to Boston from Harvard and enrolled in the Naval Militia, where, as he expressed it, he'd "get a chance back of the big guns." When, however, his brother went to Plattsburg, Archie decided to go along. Though he completed the course, he retained his membership in the naval service, and on April 11 of this year, when it was reported that the Massachusetts militiamen were to be called out, Boston was surprised by the announcement that "young Archie" was to wed Miss Grace Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas St. John Lockwood of that city. The day following, Washington announced that young Roosevelt had successfully passed his examination for a Second Lieutenancy in the Infantry Reserve. Three days later Miss Lockwood and he were married in Emmanuel Church in Boston.

It was learned yesterday that the aviator who circled over Oyster Bay on Saturday and made a series of manoeuvres over Sagamore Hill was Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of Colonel Roosevelt, who is in training at Mineola.

Continued on Page 3.

No Peace Without Reforms, Says Scheidemann to Germany

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, celebrated his return from the Stockholm conference by the publication in Vorwaerts of a two-column article, in which he reveals himself as anything but optimistic concerning early peace prospects.

"In spite of Stockholm, alas," he said, "we fear that we shall be called up to face the fourth Winter of war. To prevent this, if possible, in an honorable way must be our duty. One of the means of achieving this, while not infallibly certain, yet, nevertheless, most promising, is the democratization of Germany.

"I believe that each of us has returned from Stockholm with the firm conviction that we are on the right road. We desired to see the peace policy of the Central Powers, initiated on Dec. 12, 1916, carried out without circumvention to completion. Then occurred what we had predicted and vainly tried to stave off—war with the United States. As a result of this our opponents' hope of victory is revived and the war is continued.

"Let us picture the European situation as it might have developed—in the East a revolutionary, peace-insisting Russia; across the seas, if only passively so, a neutral America. How much nearer would we have been to peace, and how many obstacles with which our work in Stockholm had to contend would then have been removed! But we cannot undo what has already happened; yet duty impels us to seek the way that will lead us out of this endless murdering of nations. It was in Stockholm that I finally accepted as my unshakable conviction that of which I had before been conscious—the thing cannot be achieved without the sweeping democratization of Germany."

Herr Scheidemann points out that the insistent clamor at home for a new internal orientation has supplied foes with an effective war formula against Germany. This new tack, he adds, can effectively be met by giving the nation what it demands. The watchword should be, "No party, only one people."

OUR FLAG CHEERS FRANCE ANEW

The American Medical Corps Awakens Hopes First Aroused by British Three Years Ago.

STAFFS WELL RECEIVED

Tea Party at One Hospital Just Taken Over, a Scene of Great Enthusiasm.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 24.—It is nearly three years since the first coming of the expeditionary force to France thrilled the French people with inexpressible emotion of hope and gladness. That coming of the English lads, the little vanguard of the army which is now old and great in war, the cheers which followed them along their way, the flowers which were tossed to them, and the kisses flung to them from the finger tips of all the girls along their line of march, are now only memories. The French and British soldiers now pass each other as men who have fought together, seen death together, and learned long suffering patience with war through long hard years.

But now something of the old thrill of hope which greeted the British entry into France has come again with a rebirth of emotion, not so youthful or so fresh, but deep and sincere, because another expeditionary force—under the Stars and Stripes—is coming with new promises to revive the old hope.

I saw something of this Friday, when I went down to meet the American doctors and nurses who have just taken over several of the biggest British general hospitals and are already tending large numbers of the wounded drifting down every day from the long battlefields. They come in advance of their fighting men, and for the first time I saw the American uniform in French streets and the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Union Jack over the beds where the British soldiers lie after the battle.

It was good and strange—as strange as any chapter in the world's history—to hear the greetings between American and British officers on this soil of France. The American intonation is a new note on this western front, where the voices of many races mingle. It brings a new type of manhood on to this stage of war, and one feels instantly the freshness and vigor of it. They are quiet, businesslike, alert fellows, these young college men and other volunteers who have come out as orderlies and stretcher bearers and staff clerks with the American Medical Corps.

The members of the administrative and professional staffs, surgeons and physicians from the great American hospitals, have settled down to this work of taking over the British hospitals—not an easy task when the wounded are coming in all the time—with orderly method, a complete absence of fuss and red tape which shows the quality of their character, direct and quick in the grasp of principles and details, getting down to the job in hand without unnecessary words or worry, so it seemed to me. Some of these men have seen service in the Philippines. All of them have had long experience in American hospitals where the wreckage of human life in peace trained them for the greater wreckage of war. All these men have a serious look in their eyes as if conscious of the enormous tragedy into which they have come and of the greatness of the task they have undertaken, yet bright and cheerful and sure of themselves.

As one of the contrasts of war I shall not soon forget the American tea party in one of the hospital tents. Not far away was a military cemetery which grows and grows with its forest of crosses, and in the tents near by American surgeons and American nurses were dealing with wounded men just down

Continued on Page 3.

GLENNON'S WORDS END FLEET MUTINY AT SEBASTOPOL

Russian Sailors, Thrilled by American Admiral's War Talk, Return to Duty.

THEIR OFFICERS RESTORED

Crews Welcome the Visitors from United States and Give Drills in Their Honor.

ROOT TRIUMPH AT MOSCOW

Our Envoy First Foreigner to Enlist Interest and Enthusiasm of Workmen's Delegates There.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., and his staff, returned to Petrograd today from a visit to the Black Sea Fleet at Sebastopol, where the Admiral was the central figure of a remarkable demonstration and was directly instrumental in rousing the mutinous sailors to a sense of their duties and responsibilities.

The mutiny in the fleet had started just before the arrival of the Americans, but it did not affect the cordiality of their reception. Admiral Lukin, who had been elected by the sailors and workmen to displace Admiral Koltchak in command of the Black Sea Fleet, greeted the Americans, as did delegates from the Councils of Workmen, Soldiers, and Sailors, who accompanied him. Admiral Glennon and his party were enthusiastically welcomed on board the ships by the sailors, who gave exhibition drills and showed the visitors every courtesy.

At the request of the sailors, Admiral Glennon addressed them, urging a continuance of the war without cessation. He was heartily applauded. He also addressed a general meeting of representatives of all the Councils of Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen of Sebastopol, where his advocacy of renewed energy in pushing the war was well received.

After hearing the Admiral the meeting voted, 60 to 8, to restore all the Black Sea fleet officers with the exception of Admiral Koltchak and his staff, who were distrusted by the sailors. The meeting also voted to support the Provisional Government. Since then conditions with the fleet have been tranquil.

The American Admiral will leave tomorrow for a visit to Archangel, proceeding later to Helsingfors.

Root's Moscow Speech a Moral Victory

MOSCOW, Friday, June 22.—The first meeting attended here by Elihu Root and the other members of the American Commission today was held in the palace of the Governor General. There assembled representatives of the Zemstvo and Municipal Unions, the Zemstvo Industrial Committee, and the local Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The meeting was in the nature of a test case to determine whether the commission was to have the real sympathy of the Socialist element in the country. It is said here that no foreigner ever before succeeded in enlisting the attention and interest of this association of committees representing the working masses of Moscow. But as Mr. Root began to speak, antagonism and indifference yielded to rapt attention and he was warmly applauded at the conclusion.

"We have seen nothing since we came to Russia," said Mr. Root, "that gives cause for criticism. We marvel at the self-control, the kindliness of spirit, and the sound commonsense that the Russians display. We feel that the work you are doing in the committees is on the right path toward an actual permanent democracy.

"The Government of Germany, the German social system, even German Socialism, are all militaristic in their essential nature. They shall not gain control of free America, and if we can help you to prevent their gaining control of free Russia we shall be happy in feeling that we have assisted in the perpetuation of the ideals of our fathers who fought and sacrificed to make us free."

The representatives of the various groups replied, formally welcoming Mr. Root and the other members of the commission. The only inharmonious note was sounded by M. Grigorieff, representing the Workingmen's Council. He said:

"We hope that peace will be concluded as soon as possible. And this will be different from past peace treaties because peace will be concluded not by diplomatists but by the masses. I hope that America will support Russia in its desire for peace in the near future."

Second Speech Before City Duma.

M. Grigorieff, explained, however, in a discussion at the conclusion of the meeting with James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, that he did not wish to be interpreted as saying that Russia would quit fighting before it was possible to arrange peace in the best interests of democracy.

The entire assembly arose and cheered the Americans when they left the hall.

At the second meeting, before the City Duma, Mr. Root said:

"We have heard reports about dangers threatening your new liberty, but we hope you will find a way of expanding your experience in local self-government into power which will govern the whole nation. We have the marvelous spectacle of a people remain-

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Russian Women Warriors Denounce Men; Bid Slackers Beware of 'Tigress Mothers'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In a couple of weeks the first battalion of women soldiers expects to go to the front as an object lesson to malingerers and peacemongers. It is worth noting that the recruits to the so-called "Battalions of Death" are almost exclusively women and girls of the educated classes.

The women responsible for the Amazonian "battalions of death" movement, began their propaganda of patriotism by a strongly worded and passionate appeal to Russian womanhood, to Russian soldiers, to soldiers and politicians at the front, and to those who wear soldiers' uniforms in the rear.

The women of Russia are summoned, in the name of those millions of fathers, sons, and brothers who freely shed their blood before the Petrograd revolution happened, to remember those sacrifices and losses.

True soldiers who have not danced to the piping of the enemy or sold to Germans food taken from the mouths of their own children are reminded that every day's standing idle costs Russia $25,000,000. The appeal proceeds:

"You are eating up your country. Know you what that means? Know you that the last hopes are fainting in our hearts and that we weak women will turn like tigresses in defense of our homes and children and Russian liberty? Woe unto you if you earn our scorn! And you others, soldiers in name but Judases in fact, who are selling Russia to the foe, know that the time will soon be at hand when it would be better for you to face ten German bayonets than one tigress mother of Russia and the curse she lays upon you.

"You who make war without annexations and contributions, but expect tribute from your own native towns and eat up your own country, take heed and be wise betimes. Your 'brotherhood of nations' is a jest for the enemy, who still occupies our soil. Until you march against the foe and enter his towns and capitals with flags flying and overturn with your bayonets the throne of Wilhelm, we have no words for you but cowards, traitors, and Judases.

"We, your mothers, wives, and sisters, know one party only—the liberty and glory of great Russia. We know only one platform—our country and our homes and the future of our children. Forward upon the foe! We come to die by your side!"

Another appeal is addressed to workmen, bidding them take example from what the Germans are practicing, though their agents in Russia here preach something very different.

"The Germans," says the appeal, "whether in soldier's uniform or workman's blouse, are all alike in fighting for their fatherland and not talking about 'socialistic heavens' and strangling industry and commerce by exorbitant demands."

Finally, there is an open letter to the women of the Allies begging them to have patience for a time, for if Russian men betray the common cause the women of Russia will save it.

T. P. O'CONNOR HERE AS IRELAND'S ENVOY

Nationalist Leader, with His Associate, Will Explain the Political Situation.

WELCOMES US IN THE WAR

Declares Only One Outcome Is Possible and Allies Must Fight Until It Is Achieved.

After an absence of seven years T. P. O'Connor, M. P., returned to this country yesterday as the representative of the Nationalist Party in Parliament. He was accompanied by Richard Hazelton, member of Parliament for North Galway and secretary of the Nationalist Party.

The voyage across the Atlantic, Mr. O'Connor said, had been without exciting incident in the way of submarines or mines and the cabin passengers, who included fifteen captains of the merchant marine, several of whom had survived two torpedo attacks, played bridge or read books in the library while the liner zigzagged her course through the danger zone.

Mr. O'Connor was very enthusiastic over the entry of the United States into the war.

"I have always thought that the intervention of America," he said, "was decisive. Even from a military point of view, the decisive blow may come from America."

In an interview later at the Hotel Knickerbocker Mr. O'Connor said that he had made no plans and he would not be able to decide upon the movements of Mr. Hazelton and himself until conferences had been held here with members of the Irish-American party. They expect to visit Washington in a few days.

"I am here," Mr. O'Connor continued, "as the official representative, with my colleague Mr. Hazelton, of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party, to lay before the men of my race and before the friends of Ireland of all races, the realities and the issues, for the opinion of the Greater Ireland and of this democratic Republic beyond the seas, remains the most potent factor in working out the liberation of Ireland and of all other nationalities in the world.

"The situation in Ireland is still somewhat confused. A series of unfortunate mistakes and tragic events have produced resentment and thrown many of the younger men of the country off their balance for the moment. But this, in my opinion, represents a mood and not a settled preference for the hopeless program of armed insurrection over a constitutional movement.

"As to the war, opinion in England grows more united and harder. I need say nothing more at the moment of America's welcome intervention except that Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg and President Wilson's address to Congress represents to me the clearest definitions of the issues and purposes for which all free men today are fighting.

"The war has made a new world and has transformed the soul of Europe. No man's political, social or mental standpoint has remained the same. The whole groundwork of society has adapted itself to a new state of things in which men fighting in the air and under the sea are recognized as prominent factors.

"Men who have lost two or three sons

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NORWAY UNEARTHS BOMB CONSPIRACY

German Explosives for Sinking Ships Seized, with Plotters, at Christiania.

BOMBS AS LUMPS OF COAL

One Prisoner Calls Himself Baron von Rautenfels—Plot's Wide Ramifications.

LONDON, June 24.—The seizure of a quantity of explosives which had just reached Christiania, Norway, from Germany and the arrest of three foreigners have been officially confirmed, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The police are continuing the investigation, and when the details are known another official communication, it is announced, will be issued.

The Tidens Tegn says that 1,000 kilograms of explosives were seized, including a number of infernal machines. One of the men arrested is Aron Rautenfels, a German citizen, born in Finland, who declared that the bombs were intended for use in Finland.

According to the newspaper, however, the infernal machines, which were inclosed in cases resembling lumps of coal, were to have been put aboard Norwegian ships in the coal bunkers. It adds that the discovery of the plot probably explains the loss of many Norwegian ships which were supposed to have been mined or torpedoed.

Christiania dispatches say that the leader of those arrested calls himself Baron von Rautenfels. It is doubted whether he really is a Baron.

The dispatches add that the man's baggage contained with other things fifty bombs with high explosives, and a quantity of cigarettes and tobacco in which were concealed carborundum, apparently intended to be placed in the bearings of machinery to ruin it.

The Christiania dispatches say there have been five other arrests, including two Finlanders named Pehrsson and Witauen, in whose lodgings the bulk of the explosives was found, and also much incriminatory material, identical with that found in the baggage of the Swedish Baron von Rosen, who was arrested in Christiania last Winter, but was subsequently released.

The affair has been discussed at a secret meeting of the Storthing. One report says Rautenfels will be compelled to leave Norway.

The Baron von Rosen referred to above fled to Norway after his pro-German activities had aroused suspicion among the Swedish authorities. In his baggage in Sweden were found cans of explosives labeled "corned beef," while a search by the Norwegian police of his luggage, which he got across into Norway, revealed with other things cans of explosives marked "table salt," bottles marked "mouth wash," containing cultures of dangerous bacilli, and boxes of lump sugar, each lump concealing a glass vial also filled with bacilli of anthrax or glanders.

Von Rosen's field of operations was along the Swedish-Finnish border. It was supposed that his purpose was to destroy Russian food and munitions storehouses and with the bacilli infect the horse transport between the northern Norwegian town of Narik and Finland, by which a tremendous tide of merchandise flows into Russia.

Harden Upholds Ousting of Constantine; Writes Daring Article Justifying Entente

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, June 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Maximilian Harden in the latest issue of Zukunft completely justifies the attitude of the Entente Powers toward Greece in general and Constantine in particular. He writes:

"England, France, and Russia, who delivered Hellas from the Turk and created the new Greek State, giving the crown by the London Treaty of 1863 to the Danish Prince, Wilhelm, stand firmly on their treaty rights. According to the eighth article of the older treaty of 1830 they may, if at one, even without the consent of the Greek State, send troops to that territory. That they have done.

"The King, who against the recognizable will of the people, dissolved the Chamber, who dismissed the Cabinet of Venizelos notwithstanding its [illegible] while the [illegible] evacuated Fort Ruppel to the Bulgarian enemy of the protecting powers—this King was guilty of a breach of the treaties of protection, as by his actions Greek neutrality has been violated and the independence of Greece reduced.

"The opinion that to the protecting powers belonged the right of control by occupation never has been contradicted. Constantine believed he was King by the grace of God, but he was really only King by the grace of the protecting powers. He would long ago have been dethroned if the dynastic feeling of his Russian royal relatives had not protected him. If report is correct, he has accepted a yearly payment of $100,000 offered him by the protecting powers.

"He is scarcely dangerous any longer to the protecting powers, and the whole incident is far below the heights of [illegible]. Should Venizelos return to

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PRESIDENT SIGNS ORDER CREATING EXPORTS COUNCIL

Will Control by Licenses Overseas Shipments of Food and Other Commodities.

REGULATION, NOT EMBARGO

Flow of Goods to Neutrals to be Checked Only as Our Welfare Requires.

WON'T DISTURB BUSINESS

As a War Measure, It Is Expected to Stabilize Prices and Reduce Cost of Living.

Angry Rotterdam Populace Seize Potatoes For Export

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 24.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from a competent source that the populace of Rotterdam seized all potatoes that had been loaded on lighters ready for export.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Wilson yesterday signed an order authorizing the creation of a Board of Exports Control, or Exports Council, according to information obtained tonight, and the authorization is now in the hands of the Secretary of State. An official announcement is expected shortly.

The board, which is to regulate the export of certain commodities over which the powers of supervision are necessary for the welfare of America and its allies in the war, will be composed of representatives of the Departments of State, War, and Navy and the Food Administrator.

The next step will be the organization of this board and other necessary machinery, such as a Division of Export Licenses, and a decision concerning the foodstuffs and other essential war-time commodities the export of which is to be made subject to Government regulation. It is probable that the President then will issue a proclamation naming the commodities and the provisions for their control.

This work will be hastened so as quickly to apportion the amounts of the commodities—grains, coal, and steel probably will be among the more important—which the Government feels should be allotted to foreign countries. All of the shipments will be subject to license.

Announcement that this action, which will affect all export trade in the commodities named, from both Atlantic or Pacific seaports, would be taken within a short time was made in THE TIMES last Wednesday morning, following a meeting of the Cabinet, at which the matter was under discussion.

Not an Absolute Embargo.

It was stated here tonight that the action was being taken in the spirit of regulating the export trade in certain essentials, and that it did not mean an embargo in the sense of a complete shutting off of exports of any kind to any of the neutral or allied countries. It will, however, have the effect of determining absolutely the quantity of grains and other articles of trade which may be exported, and it will be in the power of the Government to shut down on the volume of exports to any country, if the Exports Council concludes that such nation is obtaining more than it requires or more than this country can afford to release.

The President obtains his powers for the creation of the Exports Council under the provisions of the espionage law adopted recently by Congress. As yet the complete personnel has not been decided upon.

One effort of the Exports Council will be to foster and expedite trade by proper regulation whenever found necessary. It is believed that this will stabilize conditions in this country and aid in the efforts to place prices of commodities on a basis nearer normal. Some who have urged the early creation of the council are convinced that it will be a long step in the direction of reducing the cost of living.

In connection with the powers which the Administration expects to obtain in the Food Administration bill now pending in Congress, the decisions of the Exports Council will, it is believed, place the Government in a strongly intrenched position for the handling of food supplies and, if it considers such a step necessary, the country's output of steel, iron, coal, lumber, and other commodities.

It is not the intention of the Government, however, it was explained tonight, to alarm business by any threat of embargo measures of a revolutionary character. The plan will be to work along the general lines of a campaign to bring about stabilization of the various markets and the sane control of America's output.

Illegitimate hoarders of grains and other commodities, however, who might endeavor to hold back necessary supplies for later shipments at high prices probably will find the new power of the Government an effective one in dashing their hopes of undue profits by such means. In this connection the control of exports will work in close co-operation with powers asked for in the food administration legislation.

Machinery for Licensing.

Much of the machinery to be used in determining the course to be followed by the Exports Council is already found in various Government branches which have been dealing with food conditions. The theory of the work contemplated was explained at some length in a statement made public following the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce.

The Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, acting through his representative on the Exports Council, will initiate matters and otherwise

Continued on Page 2.

VENUS PENCILS.
Just say VENUS PENCILS—they're perfect.—Adv.

Dr. von Seydler Has Formed Temporary Austrian Cabinet

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says a transition Ministry has, been formed, headed by Dr. von Seydler. In a speech Dr. von Seydler said that the new Government was only of a provisional character, and later would be relieved by a permanent Government. The new Ministers are:

Premier and Minister of Agriculture—Dr. von Seydler.
Minister of Interior—Count von Toggenburg.
Minister of Education—Dr. Gwiklinski.
Minister of Justice—Dr. Schauer.
Minister of Finance—Dr. von Wimmer.
Minister of Commerce—Herr Matapa.
Minister of Public Works—Herr von Hamann.
Minister of Railways—Baron von Banlans.
Minister of Defense—Lieut. Gen. Czapp von Birkenstetten.
President of Food Board—Herr Hoefer.

WILL TEMPER FOOD BILL PROHIBITION

Senate Is Disposed to Ban Distilled Spirits, but Not Beer and Light Wines.

REVENUE IS MUCH NEEDED

Gore, Though a Prohibition Advocate, Holds House Provision Is Too Sweeping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An aggressive fight is certain in the Senate this week over the anti-liquor features of the Food Administration bill as passed last night by the House. These amendments prohibit further manufacture of all intoxicating liquors during the war and give the President powar to commandeer the existing supply of distilled spirits.

Inquiry among leaders of the Senate today indicated that the fight would be concentrated upon two distinct points—the advisability of cutting off approximately $520,000,000 from the contemplated war revenue in forbidding the making and sale of beers and wines, and the feasibility of using the war as a means of forcing prohibition on the country.

It was suggested by more than one Senator that the Senate might revert to the original liquor clause in the Lever bill to put power into the hands of the President to restrict the use of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks and to use discretionary power to suppress the sale of such beverages. This was the clause for which the House substituted absolute prohibition.

Senator Gore, an ardent prohibitionist, expressed himself as willing to accept a provision to give the President discretionary power in dealing with the liquor situation, with the exception of distilled spirits. The Senator from Oklahoma felt, he said, that absolute prohibition at this time would react upon the country. Mr. Gore recently offered an amendment to the War Revenue bill, which was accepted, putting a prohibitive war tax upon the further manufacture of distilled spirits.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, sponsor for the Lever bill in the Senate, intends to offer tomorrow the bill as passed by the House as a substitute to the bill in its original form, which has been under debate in the Senate for a week. He expects the Senate to accpt the altered bill for debate, and he anticipates it will occupy the entire time of the Senate for a week, if not a longer time.

For Modified Prohibition.

So far as the sentiment of the Senate could be ascertained tonight, it appeared that there would be little resistance to prohibiting the use of food products in the manufacture of whisky. The majority in the Senate is understood to be of the opinion that no more whisky ought to be manufactured during the war. Also the Senate is understood to favor giving the President power to commandeer the whisky supply now in bond.

But the manufacture and sale of beer and wine constitute an entirely different matter. While some Senators want to make the nation "bone dry" throughout the war, others argue that temperance in drink will not interfere with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the nation ought not to lose the immense revenue that "reasonable prohibition" would yield. They will make their fight chiefly upon that argument.

Senator Gore introduced a bill that would give the President power to commandeer in war time all existing stocks of distilled spirits, but he admitted tonight that he did not believe nationwide prohibition ought to go so far now as to embrace wines or beer.

"Prohibition," he said, "is a problem to be decided in peace time, when the country is in a normal frame of mind. As the Lever bill stands now, the prohibition proposed would do more harm than good. There is nothing to be gained in forcing prohibition on the people at a time when they are powerless, because of their loyalty to the Government, to interpose any objection to it."

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, which has adopted the Gore amendment putting the prohibitive tax of $60 on 100 pounds of grain used in the manufacture of dis-

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ITALY IS LIKELY TO GIVE UP COCCHI, LUDOVICI HINTS

Attache of Visiting Commission Hopes Cruger Murderer Will Meet Speedy Justice.

EXPLAINS NATION'S LAW

Father of Slain Girl to Testify Today at the Mayor's Investigation of Police.

COCCHI TRIES SUICIDE

Careful Watch Over Him in Prison—Police Sought Him Only as a "Missing Person."

Lieutenant Vincenzo E. Ludovici, an attaché of the Italian Military Commission now in the United States, who practiced law in Rome up to the time he entered the war, was asked yesterday for an opinion as to the possibility of extraditing Alfredo Cocchi from Bologna, Italy, for the murder of Ruth Cruger.

"I have followed with the keenest regret the tragic case of Miss Ruth Cruger, and I most sincerely hope that her murderer will meet with speedy justice," said Lieutenant Ludovici, "but I cannot discuss the case as an official or as a representative speaking for the Government. However, in my capacity as an attorney, I will say this:

"In the first article of the extradition convention concluded on March 23, 1808, between Italy and the United States, it is clearly stated that the extradition may take place 'only upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.'"

Lieutenant Ludovici said that this convention was drawn for a period of five years, but contained the provision that, if not canceled, it was to continue in effect. So far as known the provision has not been abrogated. It was suggested, moreover, by Lieutenant Ludovici that the Judicial Department of Italy might be more likely to meet the wishes of the American authorities in the Cocchi case because in the Porter Charlton case this American was sent back there for trial for the murder of his wife.

Lieutenant Ludovici repeated that he in no way could speak for his Government, but in discussing the technicalities of the Italian law governing extradition the plain inference to be drawn was that America would have little difficulty in getting possession of Cocchi. It was said yesterday that the members of the Italian Commission had followed the developments in the Cruger case very closely. Lieutenant Ludovici's analysis and discussion were regarded last night as significant.

Defends Italian Judiciary.

Lieutenant Ludovici, who is the youngest Provincial Deputy of Italy, defended the judiciary of his country from the impression that criminals were often inadequately punished in Italy. He said:

"I feel that it is my duty to correct statements made on that point. Regarding the extradition of Cocchi, it appears that the District Attorney is evidently under the impression that preconceived objections and obstacles are to be encountered. He refers even in general to precedents of resistance by the Italian Government to some former requests of extradition made by this country.

"I do not deny that in some particular cases there may have been opposition, but no doubt within the limits of that jealous maintenance of sovereignty rights that each country as a matter of principle must employ in its international policy in order to prevent mistakes or abuse.

"It is incorrect to say, as has been asserted recently, that the average sentence for murder in Italy is about three years. It should be enough to recall the attention to the Italian Penal Code or to the daily verdicts of the Italian courts in cases of murder.

"It is true that in Italy we have no death penalty, but there need be no fear on the part of any one of excessive indulgence toward murderers. Our Penal Code authorizes life imprisonment for 'qualified murders,' like that of Cocchi, and from eighteen to twenty-one years' imprisonment for 'simple murders.'"

Lieutenant Ludovici said that Charlton's sentence was due to the plea of insanity. Charlton, he said, was sentenced to imprisonment for six years and nine months, and not three months, as had been stated.

No Pursuit of Cocchi.

Although detectives working on the case of Ruth Cruger conducted a search for Cocchi after the man had fled, they sought him as a "missing person" rather than as a criminal, and closed the case so far as he was concerned as soon as they ascertained that he was in Bologna, Italy, according to police records examined yesterday by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is conducting the inquiry into the activities of the police in the case. In the opinion of many persons familiar with the developments that followed Ruth Cruger's disappearance the police had more than enough evidence against Cocchi to warrant at least the request that the Italian authorities should hold him pending further investigation.

What detectives learned and might have learned of Cocchi by diligent in-

quiry—the man's conduct toward women in the neighborhood of his shop, his sudden and secret departure after Ruth Cruger's disappearance, the fact that his shop was closed from shortly after 2 o'clock on Feb. 13, when Ruth Cruger was known to have entered it, until 1:30 P. M. the next day and on several days thereafter—it is believed by many should have stirred the police to seize Cocchi at the first opportunity.

According to the records examined by Commissioner Wallstein the last definite report that the police had of Cocchi until he was found in Bologna was that he was at his home, 75 Manhattan Street, early in the afternoon of Feb. 13. The first record card of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau indicating that a search for Cocchi was being made is dated Feb 16, and on Feb. 20, Detective Sergeant Warren McGee reported on a card marked "D. B. 5" that he was still looking for the man.

On March 4, McGee made another report asking that the police of Detroit be requested to search for Cocchi, and, on March 24, McGee advised the Police Department to communicate with the authorities of a small town in the province of Bologna, where Cocchi might be, and also to make inquiries with Carlo Zoni, of San Pietro in Casale, a commune of Italy, also in the Province of Bologna. He further suggested that Joseph Cocchi, a relative of Alfredo, who was living in the town of Bologna, be questioned. On June 4, McGee made another report in which he said:

"Relative to this case, (that of Ruth Cruger,) would state that Alfredo Cocchi has been located in Italy from letters written to his wife. Inclosed paper clipping hereto attached dated May 31, 1917. Kindly close case. Cancel alarm No. 40, item B."

The card on which this report was made was marked "Case Closed" and countersigned by Lieutenant John J. Flannelly, who was McGee's superior and second in command under Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper of the Fourth Branch Bureau.

The following report, dated Feb. 26, by Detective Sergeant Lagarenne, indicates how the police learned of Cocchi's whereabouts:

"This is the Ruth Cruger case. Relative to this case will state that a request has been made to postal authorities to cover mail of Alfredo Cocchi at 75 Manhattan Street and 542 West 127th Street."

Concerning the search for Ruth Cruger, Lagarenne added:

"Will also state that the girl answering the description of Ruth Cruger may be found at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway."

Later, according to the police reports, Lagarenne and Detective Dillon went to a house at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway and found a sixteen-year-old girl who had run away from her home in Schenectady and, when discovered, consented to return.

Commissioner Wallstein spent practically all of yesterday going over police records and checking up evidence in the case. He will open the next hearing in his office in the Municipal Building at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when Henry D. Cruger, Ruth's father, will take the stand to tell the full story of his daughter's disappearance and, so far as he knows, what the police did and did not do in the case.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord announced last night that Inspector Faurot had got on the track of an important witness through a long conversation he had with Mrs. La Rue, the patient in the Polyclinic Hospital. Mr. Lord said that he could not reveal more about this witness other than that she had thrown some light on Mrs. La Rue's past.

It was ascertained that Commissioner Woods had cabled to Italy asking for additional facts about Cocchi's confession. A reply had not been received late last night. In his message to the Italian authorities Mr. Woods inquired whether Cocchi had admitted that he had accomplices in the Cruger murder.

Assistant District Attorney Bohan spent the entire day at his office working on the Cruger case, but declined to explain the nature of his work. From another source it was learned that Mr. Bohan had been busy on the extradition papers which will be used if the Italian Government consents to deliver Cocchi to the New York authorities.

COCCHI THREATENS SUICIDE IN PRISON

Close Watch Kept Over Slayer Who Greatly Fears Extradition Here.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 24.—Alfredo Cocchi, self-confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, the New York schoolgirl, is being carefully watched in prison here, as he has several times expressed the intention of committing suicide "to finish it all." For this reason he is not permitted to have in his cell towels, suspenders, bed sheets or metal knives, forks and spoons.

His jailers assert that on one occasion he attempted to dash his head against the wall, although he soon became calm when the keepers threatened to put him in a straitjacket.

Cocchi's moods vary frequently. Sometimes he is so cheerful that he sings, but he often is plunged into deepest despondency, with periods of hysteria, in which he expresses the fear that the Italian Government will permit his extradition to the United States, where capital punishment prevails.

SEEKS MISSING GIRL.

Pearl Fisher Disappeared from Home in Brooklyn on June 7.

Mrs. Yetta Fisher, a widow of 569 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, asked the newspapers yesterday to aid in finding her daughter, Pearl, 18 years old, who left her home to go to work at 7:30 o'clock on June 7 and has not since been seen by a member of her family. David M. Fisher, the girl's brother, reported her disappearance to the police.

Miss Fisher had been employed by the G. and Z. Paperbox Company at 80 Bowery, but on the day of her disappearance she told her family that she was going to a new place of employment "on the Bowery." She did not mention the address of this place.

Miss Fisher wore a blue serge suit, white lawn waist and a white straw hat, with a green ribbon. She has brown eyes and dark hair. The only jewelry she had was a gold ring set with a purple stone.

SENTRY IS FIRED UPON AT A CABLE STATION

Guardsman on Duty at Rockaway Beach Shot at from Hedge by Man Who Escaped.

A sentry was fired upon yesterday morning while guarding the Commercial Cable Company's station at Grandview and Lockwood Avenues, on Rockaway Beach, which is in charge of Captain Stephen R. Tiffany of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. The shot, which, it is believed, was fired from a rifle, missed the soldier, who immediately discharged his rifle at a hedge some 150 yards distant, from behind which he caught a flash from the weapon of his assailant.

Captain Tiffany called out the guard, after making a quick inspection of weapons in the station to see that none was missing, and finding all there, started a search of the district. Many cottagers, awakened by the firing, also appeared, and joined in the search of grounds and streets, but nothing was found to give a clue as to who had fired at the sentry.

For several days prowlers have been driven away from the cable station. Captain Tiffany believed it was a deliberate attempt to kill the sentry, made probably in accordance with a plot to reach the cable wires and damage or destroy them. There are seven cables at the station, three of which are in daily use from 8 P. M. to 8 A. M. for Government confidential messages.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE RESHAPES INDUSTRY

Director Gifford Reports Large Accomplishments by Experts in a Few Months.

THEIR EFFORTS ALL UNPAID

Railroad Mobilization, Aircraft Expansion, Standardization and Other Results.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Accomplishments of the Council of National Defense, its advisory commission and its committees since the council was finally organized in March are set forth in a comprehensive report made public tonight by Walter S. Gifford, director of the council. Only eighty persons, according to Director Gifford's report, are drawing salaries for work for the organization, and most of these are clerks and stenographers. More than one hundred highly trained men are giving their entire time to the council without remuneration. Several hundred more are giving a large part of their time.

The chief accomplishments of the council as summed up by Mr. Gifford are:

"Mobilization of the 262,000 miles of railroad in the country for the Government's defense.

"Closely-knit organization of telephone and telegraph companies to insure to the Government the most rapid and efficient wire communications.

"Settlement of the recently threatened national railroad strikes.

"General acceptance by labor and capital of the suggestion of the council that existing labor standards should not be changed until the need for such action had been determined by the council, with the steadying influence on industry growing out of such action.

"Procurement of 45,000,000 pounds of copper for the uses of the army and navy at less than one-half of the then current market price—a saving to the Government of approximately $10,000,000.

"Similar accomplishments as to steel, zinc, and aluminium.

27,000 Plants Are Listed.

"Completion of an inventory, for military purposes, of 27,000 American manufacturing plants.

"Money saving to the Government, through appointment over the country of committees of business men to assist the Quartermaster's Department of the army in the economical and efficient purchase of supplies.

"Saving to the Government of millions of dollars by the coordination of purchases through the agency of the General Munitions Board.

"Creation, under the medical section of the council, of a General Medical Board, of many of the most highly qualified surgeons and physicians of the country.

"Selection by the same section of thousands of doctors especially qualified for membership in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and the standardization, now on its way to completion, of surgical instruments and supplies.

"Creation by the council of the Aircraft Production Board, which is setting out to organize a great program of airplane manufacture and training of aviators.

"Definite results obtained by the Council's Committee on Coal Production in the procurement and expeditious shipment of coal, both in the civilian and Federal interests.

"Successful initiation of a movement to co-ordinate activities on the part of the States of the Union for the national defense, brought to a clear and workable focus by the conference of States held recently in Washington at the call of and under the auspices of the council.

"Organization of a Railroad Committee to send to Russia.

"Enlistment of reserve engineer regiments to aid in rehabilitating the railroads of France."

Spur to War Supplies.

Besides the many things done by the council, Mr. Gifford enumerates in detail the work of the boards and committees. He begins with the General Munitions Board, of which Frank A. Scott is Chairman, which, according to the report, has the following accomplishments to its credit:

Development of the capacity of small arms factories to supply 1,000,000 men with arms; contracts signed for small arms ammunition to meet all requirements; artillery ammunition supply developed; sources of machine-gun supplies developed; raw material obtained for gun carriages and caissons; standardization of motor transports; supply of material for ambulance bodies obtained and satisfactory production of armored cars assured; reduction in price of machine guns obtained and increased production arranged; arrangement of sufficient supply of surgical instruments; development of an improved optical glass for military instruments; recommendations made as to fair and equitable prices for army and navy contracts; arrangement made for taking over British small arms plants in this country; establishment of priority in manufacture of machine tools, to assure the Government of proper supplies; compilation of list of munitions manufacturers, for guidance of army and navy in making purchases.

"The General Munitions Board," the report says, "since its organization, through the co-ordination of purchasing alone, has saved millions of dollars to the Government."

The work of the Aircraft Production Board is set forth at length. Some of the main things it has done are:

"Assisted in organization of aircraft manufacturers into an association.

"Negotiated with aircraft companies and others to obtain a basis for settling patent disputes and helped put through an agreement.

"Evolved, in co-operation with the chief signal officer, a training plan for aviators; assisted in starting schools for preliminary training of aviator cadets; arranged for sending teachers to Toronto for instruction in this work.

"Developed in co-operation with the signal officer and the aeronautical division a standard type of aviation school building and equipment of buildings; assisted the aeronautical division in selecting sites for aviation schools.

"Investigated the production facilities of airplanes in the United States and made recommendations covering orders that should be placed immediately.

"Arranged for standardization of training type of machine by British, Canadian, and United States service.

"Developed plans for battle types of planes, orders for which are being placed now by the military authorities.

The medical section, under Dr. Franklin Martin and Dr. F. F. Simpson, has spent much of its time selecting civilian physicians for recommendation to the army and navy, Public Health service, and the Red Cross. The work has been done through committees named in each State. Selection of 21,000 physicians has been completed, and the men have been given application blanks which they have been asked to file with the Surgeon General.

Cutting Out Duplications.

Mr. Gifford's report emphasizes the work of an interdepartmental committee whose purpose is to prevent duplication of war work in the Government departments.

The Council has in the Naval Consulting Board a Board of Inventions, which is investigating plans to combat the submarine. The board, as is well known, is headed by Thomas A. Edison, and numbers among its members some of the country's most noted scientists and inventors.

A Commercial Economy Board, with A. W. Shaw as its Chairman, is studying means by which commercial business may best meet demands made on it during the war, and investigating the quantities of supplies which may be diverted to Government use without upsetting the essential services of trade. This board is studying a plan to economize on city delivery systems and other measures of economy for adoption by retail stores.

The Committee on Coal Production, headed by F. S. Peabody of Chicago, is assisting the War Railroad Board in expediting the movement of coal, and is taking measures to stimulate production.

A Women's Defense Committee was created in April, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as its Chairman. Its activities will be directed along the following lines:

Organization of State committees, registration of women for service with the food administration, home and allied relief work, food production, conservation and thrift, educational propaganda, protection of women and child workers, conservation of the health and welfare of women, conservation of the moral and spiritual forces of the nation.

Scientific research is being conducted by the National Research Council. The work is under the direction of Dr. George E. Hale and Dr. R. A. Millikan. The Research Council is co-ordinating the research activities of the country in the fields of science and engineering. It is now engaged in studying devices to detect submarines and mines, investigating range finders and instruments to detect invisible aircraft, and is improving wireless apparatus.

A committee on shipping is working with the Shipping Board on the problem of increasing the country's merchant tonnage.

The work of State Defense Councils is co-ordinated through a department headed by George F. Porter. It has assisted in organizing State Councils and in giving them advice as to what the Federal Government expects of the States in assisting in the conduct of the war.

Unity in Railroad Control.

Transportation questions are studied by a Committee on Transportation. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is its Chairman. It operates through a War Railroad Board, of which Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, is head. This board is running all the transportation lines as one continental system.

The Railroad Board has given preference to fuel and is moving coal ahead of all other commodities. Food probably will be the next commodity given preferential shipment. Coal is moved in this order: Fuel for the Government, for the roads on which mines are located, for other steam roads, and finally for general purposes. The committee recommended the personnel of the railroad commission now in Russia. It is engaged in discontinuing passenger trains not considered essential, and expects to discourage conventions and other meetings that would require unusual train service.

Telephone and Telegraph Committees of the council have arranged a system of co-operation between the wire companies and the Government. Government calls are given preference.

Much army and navy purchasing has been done by the Committee on Supplies, of which Julius Rosenwald of Chicago is Chairman. The committee is composed of six business men chosen from different industries, who are giving their entire time to the work. This committee is said to have saved the Government millions of dollars in purchases. All army and navy contracts before being signed are submitted to the committee for approval, and the committee in many instances has instituted new purchasing systems. Associated with the committee are a large number of sub-committees made up of experts on different commodities.

The committee on raw supplies, headed by Bernard M. Baruch of New York, has organized the purchase of raw materials.

Samuel Gompers's committee on labor is engaged in settling industrial disputes and maintaining existing labor standards.

Engineering problems are being studied by a committee under Dr. Hollis Godfrey.

AMERICAN TARS' CLUB IS OPENED IN ENGLAND

Vice Admiral Sims's Address Cheered by His Own and British Seamen.

By The Associated Press.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 24.—The opening of the United States Naval Men's Club on shore in this picturesque little village last night was attended by scenes which would thrill any true American. It was the greatest event of its kind ever staged in this quaint old place, but as Vice Admiral Sims remarked, it was only the forerunner of bigger and better recreations planned for his men during their brief shore leaves.

The American bluejackets, who brought along many British tars—a visible sign of the new alliance—gave Vice Admiral Sims a flattering reception when he appeared unexpectedly, and gave a heart-to-heart talk on the seriousness of their mission. He complimented both the British and American sailors on their loyalty and devotion to the cause for which they were fighting.

"I know," said the Admiral, "no matter what happens in this fight for civilization, Great Britain and America will not fall, but will go on together to victory."

Only bluejackets could cheer as those men cheered these and other sentiments expressed by their popular Admiral, who is idolized not only by the American and British sailors, but who has been taken right into the hearts of the simple townfolk. Admiral Sims's talk came at the close of three hours' entertainment provided by talent from the flotillas.

NEW CLUB FOR SAILORS.

Bluejackets and Marines from the Allied Navies to be Welcome.

A new club for sailors and marines of the United States and her Allies will be opened at 509 Fifth Avenue by Admiral N. P. Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, about July 1. "The Welcome Club," as it will be called, will contain reading and game rooms and a café, in which light refreshment and nonalcoholic beverages will be served at a nominal price.

Among those interested in the organization are Ira Barrows, Temporary Chairman; Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. Barton Keen, Richard Fletcher, Varnum Mott, Miss Lota Robinson and Mrs. James Hendricks. The originator of the idea in New York is Mr. Fletcher, who brought the matter to the attention of Admiral Usher.

The club will occupy the whole of the fifth floor, which has been given rent free. Furnishings, chairs, rugs, tables and the like will be donated by prominent firms in the city, while many attractive pieces will come from dismantled yachts owned by members of the supervising committees. The rooms will be open from 2 o'clock until midnight each day.

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Army, Navy, and Militia Force Has Doubled Since America Entered the War.

SPECIAL RECRUITING WEEK

Baker Hopes 70,000 Will Enroll in Regulars, as Called for by President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Nearly half a million men have volunteered in the American Army and Navy in the less than three months that has elapsed since war was declared to exist.

The army, navy and National Guard represented an aggregate strength of little more than 300,000 men when the war resolution was adopted. Today between 700,000 and 800,000 are enrolled in the various branches of the fighting service, and the great majority of them are armed, equipped and under training. They will be joined at the end of the Summer by nearly a million men, selected for the new national army from the millions registered for war on June 5.

The regular army totaled a little more than 100,000 men three months ago; it is nearing the 250,000 mark today, and War Department officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 the present week.

The National Guard, 150,000 strong when war came, numbers nearly 260,000 today, according to the best estimates available. Of that number nearly 75,000 actually under arms, guarding against German plotters and doing the job in a thorough and soldierly way, as shown by the trivial damage the plotters have been able to inflict.

The Marine Corps, whose slogan of "First to Fight" has been respected by the Government in attaching a seasoned regiment of sea soldiers to Major Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force to France, has been raised from 17,000 to nearly 30,000 men.

The regular bluejacket force of the navy, the men behind the big guns and who already are trying their mettle against the enemy in the waters off the Irish Coast under Vice Admiral Sims, or upon armed American freighters, has been raised from fewer than 60,000 to 120,000. The boys of the country have thronged to the navy in such numbers that recruiting stations could not be built fast enough to accommodate them.

An entirely new force of railway engineers for duty in France to handle railway problems behind the fighting lines, also has been created. Recruiting figures are not available, but it is known that some of the regiments are now at full strength and ready to go. Probably 12,000 men have already joined these regiments.

Forty thousand picked men are under training at the officers' training camps, insuring good junior officers for the national army. Other thousands are doing their share at the medical corps and engineer corps training camps, and still others are with the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, keeping the Atlantic Coast free from the submarine menace and helping keep a clear road for the endless stream of cargo carriers which are taking thousands of tons of American war supplies and food to the French, Belgians, British, and Italians.

The immediate need, Administration officials believe, is to bring the Regular Army up to its full strength without delay. These are the first-line troops, the men who will be the first American feet to face the German hosts. They will be the bone and sinew of General Pershing's army and there must be no delay in getting them ready to go.

President Wilson has designated the present week as recruiting week for the regulars. Secretary Baker has sought the aid of all newspapers to the end that 70,000 men shall be enrolled before June 30. No explanation of the need for getting the men by that time has been given, but it has been assumed that it has to do with getting forces to Europe.

Recruiting officers throughout the country have been instructed to advise with the editors of the newspapers in their regions to work out ways of stimulating interest. The Washington Government has found the press eager to aid in making the nation ready for war. With the newspapers of each locality taking up the campaign for men as a local matter, the filling up of the ranks on schedule time is regarded as assured.

Brig. Gen. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, pointed out again today that under the Selective Army bill every man who volunteers in the regulars now from any State means one man less that State will be required to furnish in the national army. A careful record of the State distribution of recruits is being kept for that purpose.

General McCain also directed attention to the fact that after the second series of officers' training camps has closed, the only road to promotion will be from the existing forces. Men in the regular regiments will have equal, if not better, chances for getting commissions than men in the National Guard or the national army. They will be of longer experience, and will be the first sent to France.

The War Department had no preliminary figures as to the results of the first day of recruiting week yesterday. They will not come until tomorrow.

CHINESE TENDENCIES AS SEEN THERE IN MAY

Seize German and Austrian Ships —Internment Pending for Germans—Watch on Mine Peril.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, May 10.—The Chinese international situation as seen here at this writing is so clouded by internal politics and personal animosities as to be almost impossible of definition. Yet all indications at this time are that before this reaches the United States there is every indication that the present Government, if it remains in power, (or the new Government should it fall,) will have declared war on Germany.

German and Austrian merchant ships in Chinese ports have already been seized by the Chinese authorities and have been found to be practically uninjured. Some of these ships have been placed in dry dock. If the declaration of war is delayed three weeks the entire fleet should be ready for immediate service.

Preparations are actively under way for the internment of all German and Austrian citizens now resident in China. All of them will be transported to Tientsin, where internment camps are being constructed by the British authorities.

With China in the war the Japanese patrol of the Chinese coast can be greatly relaxed, not to mention the Hongkong mine sweeping patrol. At the latter place the channel leading into the harbor is gone over by mine sweepers every day. On many occasions in the last three years, attempts have been made by Chinese junks to sow mines in the path of ships entering or leaving the harbor. These attempts have all been engineered by German residents in Amoy, Foochow, and other nearby Chinese ports. With these men safely interned the possibility of future attempts being made will be practically removed.

PALMER TO AID PERSHING.

Correspondent Appointed a Major on American General's Staff.

PARIS, June 24.—It was announced at American Army Headquarters today that Major Gen. Pershing had appointed Frederick Palmer of New York to his staff in the Intelligence Department, with the rank of Major.

The appointment is in line with General Pershing's purpose to secure specialists in all branches of the service, and Mr. Palmer's long experience at the European front at headquarters was regarded as making him particularly valuable to the staff at this time. He will have general charge of the army's relations with the American press, and while his activities will be chiefly devoted to that work, the staff will be able to utilize his war-acquired knowledge in other respects.

WILL TEMPER FOOD BILL PROHIBITION

Continued from Page 1.

tilled spirits—a tax which would raise the price of whisky from $1 a quart to $6.50 or more—said:

"The committee favors Senator Gore's scheme, which would in effect, prohibit further manufacture of whisky, and, at the same time, give the President power to commandeer all whisky in bond or in stock. I do not apprehend that there will be much of a fight on the anti-whisky part of the House bill, but there will be decided objection to prohibiting the manufacture and sale of malted beverages and wines. For one thing, the Finance Committee depends upon the war revenue of approximately $520,000,000 that would accrue from brewed beverages and wines. It must be considered seriously whether we can throw out this tax yield. I shall oppose the provision as depriving the country of a tremendous revenue that, if raised in other ways, would impose hardship on a people who are to be called upon to pay a heavy burden of tax for the war."

Notwithstanding the impending fight over prohibition, President Wilson's request for food legislation in time to deal with this year's crops promises to be realized. Senate leaders, including those opposing the bill as well as those leading the Administration's fight, tonight predicted Senate action late this week or early next week.

House changes, Senators agree, have removed many features upon which attack in the upper branch has been centred.

Aside from the prohibition features, the principal disputes expected in the Senate are over the licensing, minimum price fixing and guarantee sections, and the provision authorizing the President to fix import tariff rates in maintaining price guarantees. The section giving the President and the Food Administrator broad "blanket" powers also is opposed. Compromises are being sought on these questions, but Administration leaders claim enough votes to retain the House provisions on all.

Some Senators will endeavor to extend Government control to coal, oil, iron and steel, copper, lead, and various other basic materials. The Interstate Commerce Committee will begin investigation Tuesday with such extensions in view. Coal operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and possibly West Virginia will be heard Tuesday, coal being the first subject for inquiry. The committee plans a hasty survey of the question of Government regulation of production, distribution, and transportation of the basic products, as well as Federal price fixing, with a view to proposing amendments to the food measure.

PLAN CITY MARKETS.

State Conference of Mayors Act Under Recently Enacted Law.

ALBANY, June 24.—The establishment of municipal market departments in the cities of the State, under the recently enacted farms and markets law, is being planned by the State Conference of Mayors, it was announced today by the secretary of the conference, William P. Capes.

Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, President of the conference, in a letter to the Mayors says: "Within the next two months every city should establish a department of markets, which will have authority to establish machinery necessary for proper distribution of food for urban residents."

"With a department of markets organized in every city," Secretary Capes said, "the food speculators will have hard sledding in the State. The farmers will find it easier to dispose of their produce in good markets, and the urban consumers will benefit by a larger supply and a more equitable distribution of the crops."

OSBORN IN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Leader to Aid in Production of Cereals.

Special to The New York Times.

GARRISON, June 24.—William Church Osborn, formerly Democratic State Chairman, has just taken charge of a campaign to stimulate production of cereals in Putnam County and double its quota in New York State's plan to grow a million acres of Winter wheat. Several other wealthy land owners in the county are to aid the campaign, it was announced today.

Mr. Osborn was interested in the campaign by G. J. Wight of the New York Food Suply Commission. Steps are being taken to have grain raised on the grounds of Dr. Charles Fahnestock, Stuyvesant Fish, Henry Fairfield Osborn, James Douglas, F. R. Dick, and Rhinelander Waldo, who own large tracts of land in the county.

ALL GERMANY'S FOOD TO BE CARD-INDEXED

Grains, Potatoes, and Fruit Ordered Catalogued to Avoid Erroneous Estimates.

HOPE TO PREVENT WASTE

Farmers Thus Will Be Unable to Feed Their Surplus Stocks to Animals.

COPENHAGEN, June 24. — Military Germany long ago introduced a card catalogue system for men and live stock. Every male human and every horse and beast of burden was examined in peace time to determine suitability for military service, and was indexed and cross-indexed so as to be immediately available at a desired place.

The system is now about to be extended to agricultural food products and applied to the harvest of 1917. Orders have been issued at Berlin to begin a giant card catalogue, in which all grains on the stalk, potatoes still in the ground, fruit on the trees, and other products will be entered, together with details of acreage, the number of individuals and live stock on each farm, and the amount of food and fodder the farmer is entitled to retain for all purposes. This will be followed by regular reports through all stages of growth, harvest, and delivery through the hands of the wholesaler, the miller, and the retailer to the ultimate consumer. The reports will be checked up when considered necessary by a test of threshings and examinations.

The system is introduced at the instance of the Prussian Food Commissioner, Dr. Michaelis, not only for the purpose of furnishing the Government with information on the food supply and to avoid erroneous estimates, such as proved nearly disastrous this Spring, but also to prevent the agriculturist from feeding potatoes and grain, counted upon as rations for the people, to his cattle, pigs, and draft animals.

A dispatch from Christiania says that Dr. Michaelis is about to be displaced. The dispatch adds that he will probably be succeeded by Admiral Paul von Hintze, former Minister to Mexico and China.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The German Federal Council, according to a Berlin dispatch received today, has decreed that during the coming harvest year not only bread grain, but barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, and millet, will be requisitioned in their entirety for control and distribution by the Imperial Grain Bureau.

OUR FLAG CHEERS FRANCE ANEW

Continued from Page 1.

from the front. But in this other tent to which I went as a guest there was merry music played by English bandsmen, and all the tent was filled with color from the intertwined flags of America and England among great bouquets of Summer flowers of France. About the music rose laughter and the voices of American and English officers and nurses.

It was a tea party given by the nurses of the American medical unit which had been working over here for a year to the newcomers of the United States Medical Corps and to British officers from the neighboring tents. There were greetings between college girls who had come together as comrades again in this great adventure on French soil. Young doctors from the Southern States held out a glad hand to friends from New York and Chicago. Here were breezy salutations between Georgians and Virginians, between men of Cincinnati and girls of Boston and Atlantic City.

It was a Boston girl who said she found night work in the wards very trying at first, but guessed she would get used to it before three years more of war. It was a Georgia girl who said she was tickled to death by the way the English officers pronounced some of their words, but she hoped to get the English accent very soon. It was one of the greatest surgeons in America who expressed his admiration of the splendid organization of the British army medical service, which, he said, was the most beautiful work he had ever seen for the relief of human suffering in war.

It was not one but many of these doctors and nurses who in spite of the laughter and jests of the tea party spoke quietly and gravely of the great grim thing which brought them to France, and with all their soul in their eyes hoped the coming of the United States Army would help end the world tragedy more quickly. They had great pity for France, which has suffered so long, and as an Englishman among all these newcomers under the Stars and Stripes, to whom all the scenes of war are unfamiliar I was moved by old memories of race and history.

It was good to see the Stars and Stripes entwined with our old flag. To us it is a renewal of brotherhood, for these newcomers are—so many of them—of our bone and blood. To France it is liberty paying back the ancient debt of chivalry.

EX-KING'S BROTHERS TO GO.

Four Greek Princes Ordered to Leave the Country.

ATHENS, June 24.—It is learned from a reliable source that the brothers of former King Constantine will shortly leave Greek territory.

It is represented here that these Princes are leaving voluntarily, in order to facilitate the re-establishment of the unity of the country, but according to the best sources of information available they have in fact been notified that they must go.

Former King Constantine has four brothers, Prince George, Prince Nicholas, Prince Andreas, and Prince Christopher.

ROOSEVELT BOYS GONE TO FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

ola for the aviation service. Although he has been in training only about two months, Mr. Roosevelt has shown great aptitude as a flier. Yesterday was his first venture as far from Hempstead Plains as Oyster Bay.

TELLS OF SONS' DEPARTURE.

Colonel in Red Cross Plea Assails the Slackers.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 24.—In a stirring Red Cross appeal, delivered before he unfurled the national and Red Cross flags before the Oyster Bay Reformed Church at Brookville, at noon today, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt pleaded that the nation should begin to think about the fate of the American boys who may be taken as prisoners by the Germans. Unless steps are taken immediately to provide for them in German prison camps he said, they will be subject to hardship and starvation, as were the English prisoners before their Red Cross workers could arrange to care for them.

One of the most vital duties of the Red Cross, he told the large congregation of local and Summer residents assembled in front of the church, was to make provisions for American prisoners.

"I want the Red Cross to prepare for this duty at this time," he said. "Steps should be taken now. If not, our men will starve in Germany. The British prisoners starved until their Red Cross supplied them with food.

"The man who can't go to the front should render other service. Most of all should there be shame attached to the wealthy man who idles. If any young man is in doubt whether to fight or to do other work, let him give the army the benefit of the doubt and fight. The rest of us should stand by in every possible way. That means to buy Liberty bonds, to subscribe to the Red Cross, and so on. Remember the economies you make so as to subscribe are what is compared with the sacrifice of the men who are offering their bodies—whose bitter agony and suffering will be alleviated by the money you give."

Speaking of the fighting material of the nation, the Colonel said:

"Every young man who hasn't imperative duties ought from this time on be fighting or training himself with the idea that he must go abroad. Two of my sons have already left for France and the others are to follow."

The Colonel then raised the American flag, amid cheers, and ran up the Red Cross flag till it fluttered just under the national emblem. The flagpole stands on the church green, which adjoins the local Red Cross headquarters.

"Every American church," Colonel Roosevelt then declared, "should have an American flag in it or outside of it, and show thereby that the churchgoing people of the United States intend to take the lead in rendering service by their deeds to America and to the world at large in this great contest for right and liberty."

Following a patriotic sermon by its pastor, the Rev. W. H. Jackson, Colonel Roosevelt took the pulpit of the historic little church and preached a vigorous sermon, following the homely doctrines of the church, which is of his own faith, carrying the message that the great law of Christianity is the law of service.

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SINN FEINERS IN CORK RESORT TO VIOLENCE

Smash Recruiting Windows, Mob Court House—Irish Convention Plan Denounced at Meeting.

CORK, June 24.—The Sinn Feiners were active here early this morning, when they smashed the windows in a number of recruiting offices and by means of a fire escape hoisted the republican flag on the Court House flagstaff and smashed the scales held by the figure of Justice over the Court House. They committed many other acts of violence.

The Sinn Feiners at a big meeting this afternoon passed resolutions denouncing the national convention as a diplomatic attempt on the part of the Government to place Ireland in a false position and prevent the fulfillment of Ireland's claim to sovereign independence. The resolutions demanded that the executive convene the council to express the opinions of the people and elect representatives to a peace conference.

Activity on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, June 24, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued tonight the following statement:

Last night the enemy artillery bombarded our communications behind Dixmude and at Steenstraete and Het Sas. Today the artillery activity was very pronounced near Reninghe, Pypegaale, and Lizerne; there was lively bomb fighting near Steenstraete and the Ferryman's House.

Our aviators brought down an enemy machine, which fell between Zande and Zevecote.

Leipsic Buys a Coal Mine.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—The City of Leipsic has bought a three-fourths interest in the Leipsic Hochlitzer Coal Mine for the purpose of assuring an uninterrupted supply of fuel for its municipal power plant.

Many paths lead to our door

OUR new quarters in the Astor Trust Building are most accessible—at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, opposite the Public Library. All Fifth Avenue motor, carriage and bus traffic passes our front door; all 42nd Street cars stop at our corner. We are within two minutes' walk of the Grand Central Terminal and convenient to the Pennsylvania station.

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WILSON FELT WAR SURE IN DECEMBER

His Query on War Aims and Lansing's Alarming Statement Now Explained.

GERMANY SENT THREATS

Official and Unofficial Notice to United States That It Must Back Berlin Peace Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Government tonight cleared the mystery as to the reasons for President Wilson's action last December in calling on the belligerent nations for a statement of the objects for which they were fighting and the declaration about the same time by Secretary Lansing to the press indicating that this nation was on the verge of war. Stocks tumbled and the country became so excited that in order to allay popular apprehension that war was at hand, Mr. Lansing, after a consultation with the President, issued an explanatory statement, which in the opinion of many did not explain all, though it apparently had the effect of calming the country.

The veil is lifted in a pamphlet issued by the Committee on Public Information of which George Creel is Chairman, and the other members of which are the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy. This pamphlet is entitled "How the War Came to America," and is an official exposition of the case of the United States against Germany, the first full statement on this subject that has come from any authoritative source since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the United States. The course of President Wilson and his Secretary of State, it is now disclosed, was due to the discovery by this Government that the German Government did not intend to live up in good faith to the pledge given to the United States in the Sussex case that merchant vessels would not be sunk by submarines without warning or without making provision for the safety of those on board

In the first pages of the pamphlet there is a review of American international policy and traditions for the purpose of showing that the Wilson Administration was entirely consistent in its dealing with Germany on the submarine issue. Then the present war is taken up, and mention is made of the efforts of German agents to stir up feeling against the United States in Japan, South America, and among the German people.

"The break would have come sooner," the pamphlet states, "if our Government had not been restrained by the hope that saner counsels might well prevail in Germany." The President was also restrained, it is stated in the same authoritative way, by the sense of responsibility of this nation toward the nations of Latin America, which also desired the ways of peace, and by the hope that by keeping aloof from the European conflict we might be free at the end of the war "to bind up the wounds of the conflict."

These motives held us back, it is stated, but further complications came to beset the Government. "We soon had reason to believe," it is stated, "that the recent compliance of the German Government (the pledge to observe the rules of civilized warfare at sea) had not been made in good faith and was only temporary, and by the end of 1916 it was plain that our neutral status had again been made unsafe through the ever increasing aggressiveness of the German autocracy."

Then follows the explanation of the President's reasons for his note, asking the belligerents to define their war aims and of Secretary Lansing's statement that the United States was on the verge of war. The pamphlet says:

"It was in this frame of mind, fearing we might be drawn into the war if it did not soon came to an end, that the President began the preparation of his note, asking the belligerent powers to define their war aims. But before he had completed it, the world was surprised by the peace move of the German Government, an identical note on behalf of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and through neutral powers Dec. 12, 1916, to the Governments of the Allies proposing negotiations for peace. While expressing the wish to end this war—'a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent'—the greater portion of the note was couched in terms that gave small hope of a lasting peace. Boasting of German conquests, 'the glorious deeds of our armies,' the note implanted in neutral minds the belief that it was the purpose of the Imperial German Government to insist upon such conditions as would leave all Central Europe under German dominance and so build up an empire which would menace the whole liberal world.

"Moreover, the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations; and from a thousand sources, official and unofficial, the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals used their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end, or to beware of the consequences. Clear warnings were brought to our Government that if the German peace move should not be successful, the submarines would be unleashed for a more intense and ruthless war upon all commerce.

"On the 18th of December the President dispatched his note to all the belligerent powers, asking them to define their war aims. There was still hope in our minds that the mutual suspicions between the warring powers might be decreased and the menace of future German aggression and dominance be removed, by finding a guaranty of good faith in a league of nations. There was a chance that by creation of such a league as part of the peace negotiations the war could be brought to an end before our nation was involved. Two statements issued to the press by our Secretary of State on the day the note was dispatched threw a clear light on the seriousness with which our Government viewed the crisis.

"From this point events moved rapidly. The powers of the Entente replied to the German peace note. Neutral nations took action on the note of the President, and from both belligerents replies to this note were soon in our hands."

It is declared that the German reply was evasive in that Germany and her allies refused to state their terms and merely proposed a conference, while the response of the Entente Powers was "frank and in harmony with our principal purpose."

The statement then goes on to say that "the aims of the belligerents were now becoming clear." Germany, while claiming to be fighting a war for defense adopted the tone of a conqueror. The Central Powers wanted a peace that would let them crush their adversaries. Then came the discovery of Foreign Minister Zimmerman's effort to get Japan and Mexico to join Germany in a war against the United States and the resumption by Germany of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The first portion of the pamphlet, which is an exposition of the policy of the United States to mind its own business and to seek settlement of disputes between nations by judicial means, sets forth that the Monroe Doctrine has been the dominating element in the growth of our foreign relations. In warning the Old World not to interfere in the political life of the New the United States "pledged itself in return to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe, and history has vindicated the wisdom of this course." This policy was reaffirmed by the United States in both conferences held at The Hague. The point is made that in the Algeciras conference the United States delegates, while acquiescing in the new régime, which guaranteed the independence and integrity of Morocco, "explicitly announced that we assumed no police responsibility for the enforcement of the treaty," and to this is added: "We declined to be drawn into quarrels abroad which might endanger in any way our traditional policy."

"Our second great tradition" is the term applied to what is described as "our persistent effort to secure a stable and equitable agreement of the nations upon such a maritime code as would assure to all the world a just freedom of the seas." The attitude of the United States Government toward Napoleon's Continental blockade and the Barbary pirates is mentioned as prefatory to the argument that our course in the controversy with Germany over illegal sinkings of merchant craft by German submarines has been consistently based on traditional policy.

"We have urged the inviolability of private property at sea, we have asked for a liberal free list and a narrow definition of contraband," the pamphlet says, and "we have asked for nothing for ourselves that we do not ask for the whole world." One of the most interesting statements in the document is that the Declaration of London with reference to maritime rules in time of war came to nothing because the German Government refused to accept limitations on land powers in compensation for limitations on action at sea, which fell with greater weight on Great Britain as a power dependent almost wholly on its navy for protection.

The third outstanding aspiration of American international policy, the pamphlet states, is the substitution of judicial for military settlement of disputes between nations.

The efforts of the United States Government to preserve neutrality in 1914 are reviewed. The task was difficult, in view of the action of the German Government in stirring up among its people a feeling of resentment against the United States on account of our insistence upon our right as a neutral nation to trade in munitions with a belligerent power. Germany is declared to have sold munitions as a neutral as late as the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 to belligerents. Austria is accused of similar inconsistency.

The pamphlet reviews all the evidence of German bad faith toward the United States uncovered by this Government. "While expressing a cordial friendship for the people of the United States," it is set forth, "the Government of Germany had its agents at work both in Latin America and Japan. They bought or subsidized papers and supported speakers there to rouse feelings of bitterness and distrust against us in those friendly nations, in order to embroil us in war. They were inciting to insurrection in Cuba, in Haiti, and in Santo Domingo; their hostile hand was stretched out to take the Danish Islands; and everywhere in South America they were abroad sowing the seeds of dissension, trying to stir up one nation against another and all against the United States. In their sum these various operations amounted to direct assault against the Monroe Doctrine."

JEWS BUYING UP LAND.

Disregard Demand in Russian for Naturalization and Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 25.—Harold Williams, in a delayed dispatch from Petrograd received in London yesterday, says:

"One believes that Russia will survive in the end, but it is hard to give a definite proof for one's belief. Little of the first joy of the revolution is left.

Sometimes one may come across it in a sheltered corner, where people are quietly working and thinking out plans for the future, but here in the midst of the hurly-burly in the fevered atmosphere of Petrograd where passion fought itself weary and reason is baffled by all pervading influence of something very like insanity, the present is a quicksand and an almost irrational hope in the future is the only stay.

"Russia will work through, but at the cost of what suffering and what tumult! I believe something very big will come in the long run out of all this quarreling and fumbling and bitter recrimination and wild chasing of will o' the wisps, but to live daily in an atmosphere of midsummer madness and within a handbreadth of doom, to feel every moment that the social order is stripped bare and exposed to all the elements, is exciting, certainly, but it is almost too much for this sorely tried generation to bear. The marvelous patience and docility and good faith of the great Russian people alone make it possible to weather such a storm.

"In Barytsin, on the Volga, where the fanatical monk Iliador, once swayed crowds, there is complete and apparently hopeless anarchy, but in Tomsk the local Socialist committee has re-established order with the help of troops after a devisive struggle. It is a curious fact that despite the apparently universal demand for land nationalization and the expropriation of all private lands, the Jews, who are shrewd business men, are rapidly buying up land all over Russia.

OPPOSES SEPARATE PEACE.

Berlin Tageblatt Urges Working for a General Understanding.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Vigorously combating that portion of the German people which demands that the Government pursue the task of effecting a separate peace with Russia, the Berliner Tageblatt says that instead of a separate peace bringing a speedy general peace it is more likely that Great Britain, France, and the United States would continue the war, while Germany, through such a separate peace, would become responsible for and burdened with the financial and economic support of Russia without the possibility of obtaining a ton of corn in the next three years.

Urging instead efforts to conclude a general peace by an understanding, the Tageblatt says:

"The Russian peace formula is inadequate. It is most important that the conclusion of peace should substitute right for might in international relations. Only such a peace can give Germany and exhausted Europe the repose and security needed to heal their terrible wounds. Every utterance for the separate peace idea works in Russia for a continuance of the war, whereas the policy of aiming at a general peace would find powerful support in Russia, where the people desire peace."

FRENCH RECAPTURE SALIENT ON AISNE

Win Back Ground Lost East of Vauxaillon in a Strong Counterattack.

BERLIN TELLS OF SUCCESS

Says French Were Forced to Evacuate Captured Positions in Champagne.

PARIS, June 24.—The French troops in a violent counterattack today recaptured the greater part of the salient east of Vauxaillon which the Germans took last week. The situation at this point, between the western end of the Chemin des Dames and the Ailette River, has now been re-established.

In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne, at the other end of the Chemin des Dames, the artillery of both sides has been very active last night and today. Further east, to the south of Juvincourt, the French batteries broke up an attempted German attack.

The text of the War Office statement issued this evening follows:

In the region east of Vauxaillon a spirited counterattack by our troops enabled us to retake the greater part of the salient held by the enemy northeast of Moisy Farm.

The artillery action was quite active in the Hurtebise sector and on the left bank of the Meuse; it was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement said:

The activity of the artillery of both sides has been somewhat lively in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne. South of Juvincourt our counterbatteries stopped a violent bombardment of our lines, and a German attack which was in preparation in this region was prevented, the troops being unable to leave their trenches because of the violence of our fire.

In Champagne we easily repulsed an enemy attack northeast of Mont Carnillet. In the direction of Auberive we carried out a surprise attack and brought back some prisoners.

Say French Retreated.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Concentrated fire from the German artillery has forced the French to evacuate the ground they captured on June 18 and 21 east of Mont Carnillet, in Champagne, Army Headquarters announced today. The artillery battle has continued along the Aisne front and there has been considerable firing on the front held by the British near Warneton and south of the Scarpe.

The official statement reads:

On the British and Belgian front between the coast and the St. Quentin Canal there was nothing unusual about the fighting activity yesterday. There were strong waves of fire north of Warneton and directly south of the Scarpe. British reconnoitring advances were repulsed.

In the Vauxaillon sector and southeast of Filain and also on the western bank of the Aisne, in western Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse the artillery activity was strong at times.

The effect of our concentrated fire compelled the French to evacuate the ground they gained on the 18th and 21st east of Mont Carnillet. Our reconnoissances discovered that heavy losses had been sustained by the enemy.

In the Wytschaete salient we shot down three captive balloons. The enemy also lost three airplanes.

The supplementary communication issued this evening says:

There has been lively fighting activity at only a few points on the front:

British Repulse Two Raids.

LONDON, June 24.—The War Office issued the following official statement tonight:

Hostile raids were attempted this morning southeast of Gavrelle and southeast of Armentières. In each case the enemy troops were caught under our fire and failed to reach our trenches.

The enemy's artillery was active today in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood, north of the Scarpe, and in the neighborhood of Messines.

In the air fighting yesterday two German airplanes were brought down; one was driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down in our lines by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our airplanes is missing.

The early statement said:

We captured a few prisoners during the night as the result of patrol encounters south of the Scarpe.

The hostile artillery was active in the neighborhood of Croisilles and Messines.

MUNITIONS EXPLOSIONS IN 3 GERMAN PLANTS

Hand Grenade Arsenal at Spandau Was Among Those Recently Wrecked.

PARIS, June 24. — Several disasters have occurred recently in munition plants in Germany, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Matin.

The correspondent telegraphs that he has learned from private German sources that the hand grenade arsenal at Spandau exploded June 16, and that seven ammunition shops at Marienhall were destroyed by fire on the 18th. Some ammunition factories at Nuremberg have been burned down also, according to this authority.

Spandau is nine miles west of Berlin. Large Government munition works are there. Nuremberg, rich in historic traditions, is more noted for its varied industrial plants than as a munition-making centre. "Marienhall" may be Marienthal, in Saxony.

NEW CENSORSHIP ORDER FAVORS PAN-GERMANS

Operates to Curb All Comment Hostile to the Ruling Military Party of Germany.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—The military authorities in various parts of Germany publish orders that all brochures, leaflets, and the like in which questions of public interest are discussed must be reported to the military authorities before publication or distribution.

The measure, which appears to be general throughout Germany, was described by the Progressive member of the Reichstag, Herr Haussmann, in a speech in the Württemberg Diet on Friday as a complete innovation in the press law, based upon military might. Herr Haussmann called attention to the immense sums of money being spent by Pan-Germans in brochures, newspaper agitation, and the purchase of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He asked who was furnishing the funds.

Herr Haussmann said he believed the new military censorship might possibly be applied to curbing the excesses of the Pan-Germans, but it was doubtful whether it would be enforced against the annexationist propaganda material which was daily sent to the German newspapers throughout the War Press Bureau, which is under the direct control of General von Ludenorff, First Quartermaster General.

The Tageblatt and other Radical newspapers have called attention to the fact that articles and comment from the home and foreign press circulated through this bureau are all in the interest of the so-called German or Hindenburg peace, and that the writers of the other school find no chance to exploit their articles in the daily press reviews.

BOTHA OPPOSES REPUBLIC.

CAPE TOWN, June 24.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, was loudly applauded in a speech delivered at Robertson, Cape Colony, dealing with the resolution passed in the House of Assembly last week condemning the republican propaganda in South Africa.

South Africa's future, said General Botha, depended on co-operation of the two white races. There could not be two separate streams, and a republic could not be created unless both races were agreed. The link between South Africa and Great Britain could not be broken without a bloody civil war, and then somebody else would walk off with the spoils.

The Premier said that the talk of a republic was like playing with fire, and urged that it cease. It was to South Africa's interest to maintain the constitutional connection with Great Britain. The country would now have been in the greatest difficulty but for the British fleet, he stated in conclusion.

URGES AGGRESSIVE ALLIED SEA POLICY

Churchill Thinks Naval Offensive, with Our Aid, Can End the Deadlock.

SEES VAST RESOURCES IDLE

Says England Must Liberate Her Splendid Navy From "the Enchanted Circle" of U-Boats.

LONDON, June 24.—Winston Spencer Churchill, in an article in The Sunday Pictorial, demands an aggressive policy for the vast surplus fleets under the allies' command, especially since America's entrance into the war.

"The allied navies," he says, "have today at least two dreadnoughts for every one at the disposal of Germany and Austria, and in addition more than four old battleships to one for the enemy. But the superiority in weight of metal, modernity, and tonnage is far greater even than these immense figures imply. Are we really to be content to see this vast mass of about 200 battleships wait idle on the off chance of the German fleet emerging to fight until peace—perhaps an unsatisfactory peace—is declared?

"When three old battleships were sunk in the Dardanelles it was represented as a great naval disaster; but what kind of a disaster would it be when, on the day peace is signed, hundreds of battleships are found to have been practically unused and pass into obsolescence, to be supplanted in future wars by airplanes and submarines?

"We must have a vast blue-water fleet capable of engaging the full strength of the enemy, with good prospects of success; but after that has been provided for an immense surplus of old but valuable vessels remain, and it is in their adaptation for and employment in aggressive action that escape from the present deadlock can still be found. It is only when we are able to devise and execute some method of aggressive naval warfare against the German that we shall find his weakness and our strength; that we shall liberate our splendid navy from the enchanted circle the submarine has drawn about it and compel our enemies to absorb themselves so much in the process of their own defense as to leave them no leisure to compass our ruin."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

VON BLUME BELITTLES AMERICA AS AN ENEMY

General Says That Germany Will Not "Stumble Over Straws."

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The semi-official North German Gazette publishes a review of the military situation, in which General von Blume writes:

"With head erect and a gaze full of contempt we come to a consideration of the nations which, since the beginning of the year, have joined our enemies, the United States in the forefront of them. With our three allies we have now to guard ourselves against thirteen entirely hostile and nine half hostile States, comprising the greatest part of the earth's inhabitants. The more enemies the more honor."

General von Blume declares the increased power of Germany's enemies is not such as to evoke any anxiety and he argues along the familiar lines that in all probability the war will be decided before a considerable increase in the present forces of the new enemies can be developed; also, that their geographical position makes their influential intervention impossible.

"We are remaining firmly enough on our feet not to stumble over straws," he remarks.

Gen. von Ranke Dead.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—Major Gen. von Ranke, retired, son of the historian von Ranke, died today at Jena, aged 70 years. He was an active leader in the German Boy Scout movement.

Reichstag to Meet July 5.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—The Reichstag Committees will resume their deliberations on July 3, as had been agreed, the Tageblatt announces today. The first plenary sitting of the midsummer session of the Reichstag, which is expected to last from eight to ten days, will be begun on July 5.

GLENNON'S WORDS END FLEET MUTINY

Continued from Page 1.

ing peaceful and preserving the rights of others without the enforcement of law—a people waiting only for the establishment of a strong government, which will lay down the proper basis for law and order. You have made sacrifices in the past; we know that you will still make sacrifices to preserve your freedom, won at such a high cost. Now comes the test. You must make sacrifices. You must struggle until your liberty is secure. We have faith that Russia will do this."

The Mayor, in reply, said: "Russia welcomes America's assistance in her present period of infirmity and economic exhaustion." He concluded with a eulogy of President Wilson, saying: "The aims of the war, the definition of the problems standing before humanity have been given by your great pacifist, President Wilson, who, in preserving the ideal of peace, has realized the vital importance of the struggle. His way of speaking appeals to us."

On motion of the Mayor the meeting unanimously decided to send a telegram to President Wilson, thanking him for sending the Root Commission to Russia.

RUSSIAN REDS FOILED.

Plans for Big Demonstration in Petrograd Prove a Fiasco.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, June 23, (Midnight.) — The principal political groups held conferences throughout all Friday night, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates assembled at 8 o'clock this morning to prepare for emergencies.

The plans of the Maximalists for today, however, proved a complete fiasco. Neither the workmen nor the soldiers rallied to their call, thanks to joint action by the Provisional Government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

General Polovtseff, commander of the Petrograd troops, reasoned with the units of the garrison which previously had announced their intention to carry out a demonstration. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee sent delegates to all the factory districts and the barracks to counteract Maximalist agitation.

N. C. Tcheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, personally visited the barracks of one disaffected regiment and brought the men to reason.

RUSSIA HAS SEPARATE FOREIGN POLICY

Government Forbade Russian Troops to Disembark at Athens, Kerensky Says.

PETROGRAD, June 24.—"Russia is following an independent foreign policy, and the Government unconditionally forbade Russian troops to disembark at Athens," said Minister of War Kerensky during the debate in the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils today on the subject of war aims.

Regarding the army, the War Minister said:

"My orders are the expressions of the will of the majority of the Russian democracy. As long as I remain in office I will not permit the disintegration of an army which should be strong and should not allow Prince Leopold of Bavaria and this new socialism to threaten us with divisions and heavy artillery."

Referring to Finland and the Ukraine, M. Kerensky urgently appealed to the democrats of those regions not to break their union with Russia in the struggle for common happiness and liberty.

"The dismemberment of Russia," said the Minister, "would involve their ruin."

Concerning Armenia, M. Kerensky declared that that country could not be evacuated, because if this were done it would become a prey to the Kurds and the Turks.

The Executive Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has decided to convoke an All-Russian assembly of aviators and manufacturers of aircraft, with the object of improving the fighting capacity of Russian aviators and the reorganization of the whole aviation service. The date has no yet been fixed, but the congress will be held in Petrograd.

FEARED AMERICAN POLICE.

Anarchist Tells Why He Didn't Practice His Theories Here.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—The group of anarchists is still holding the villa of General Durnovo in Viborg. Many of them are refugees who recently returned from the United States. One of the anarchists, asked why he did not carry out his theories when in the United States, replied:

"You don't know the American police."

M. THOMAS HOPEFUL AFTER TRIP TO RUSSIA

French Munitions Minister Looks For a New Offensive By the Muscovite Army.

PARIS, June 24.—All thoughts that Russia may conclude a separate peace must be set aside, declared Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, on his return to Paris last night from an extended trip to Russia, where he was associated with other Entente representatives of Socialists and labor interests. An offensive by the Russian army is both a material and a moral possibility, is his belief, but he declined to speculate as to when such a movement might be expected. The military organization problems are in the way of solution, and the situation as regards Russia's financial and economic difficulties is improving every day, M. Thomas declared.

The whole tone of the French Cabinet members' talk was optimistic, although he did not minimize the difficulties with which Russia is still confronted.

"I return," he said, "with a feeling of optimism which I believe to be soundly based. There exists in Russia a difficult situation from an industrial and financial viewpoint. Our friends recognize these great difficulties. But the two big questions which occupied us were those of governmental order and organization and the military problem. These problems seem both on the way to solution. The differences between the Provisional Government and representatives of the Soldiers and Workmen have disappeared. The Government is daily gaining in authority, and the hour is coming when it will be able to utilize that authority advantageously.

"Cases are arising constantly which prove that the Government now possesses authority which is respected. The Cabinet includes many capable men, young and very active, who, in their daily performance of their duties, are ably assisting in establishing this authority. It is being exercised especially in connection with the organization of the army.

"There were, it is useless to deny, extremely grave moments at times for the army because of the antiquated and very brutal discipline that had been enforced and a lack of understanding of the new movement on the part of a certain number of officers. Today, however, the masses comprehend the necessity of a disciplined army and a firm military organization for the preservation of the nation's liberty and to assure its permanence. If there is no propaganda today for a direct offensive, as that is conceived in France, the idea has at least progressively spread that an offensive would render the task of maintaining a military defense more effective.

"I found that materially and morally an offensive is possible. I cannot specify the date. If I knew it you can well understand I would not mention it. But that an amelioration of the general situation in Russia has set in under the influence of these shifts of opinion seems to me indisputable.

"That is why I look at things confidently. And since French opinion has seemed troubled it should be repeated that the thought of any separate peace must be completely set aside. Without doubt the Russian people reject all thoughts of a struggle for the brutal conquest of a country against the will of its population. They set much store by an avoidance of all suspicion of imperialism, and the reports furnished by the Russian Government on this subject concerning the agreements which bind Russia to her allies have contributed greatly to clearing up the situation."

M. Thomas added that the Ambassadors of the Allies and the Socialist envoys from Entente countries had conducted themselves with the greatest tact in the difficult situation and rendered eminent services.

CUT THROUGH FOE'S TRAP.

Surrounded by Austrians, Russians Use Bayonets and Bombs.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Lively scouting operations between the Russian and Austrian lines in Galicia are reported in today's War Office statement, which reads:

In Galicia, in the region of Grabkovce, an enemy scouting party attempted to gain information of our position, but was dispersed by one of our companies.

In the region of Presovce an Austrian company surrounded our scouting party. The commander of the party, Lieutenant Muraucev, assembled his men and by means of bayonet fighting and the use of hand grenades they succeeded in breaking through and returning to their trenches without losing a single man. Lieutenant Muraucev received seven serious wounds.

On the remainder of the front and on the Rumanian front there were fusillades.

Caucasus Front.—Fusillades and engagements between advanced detachments have occurred.

Aviation.—On the Baltic Sea, on June 22, six enemy seaplanes carried out two raids on the southern extremity of Ostrema Eseli, dropping thirty-three bombs on ships lying in the roadstead, and on the shore batteries. No casualties or damage was caused. The attacks were repelled by the fire of our fleet and sea batteries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24, (via London.)—An official communication issued today says:

Favored by darkness, one of our detachments succeeded Friday in making a surprise attack against the right wing of the Diala (Mesopotamia) front, resulting in the occupation of Sheraban, between Kizel Robat and Ratura.

On the Persian front Russian attacks were frustrated at two points.

On the Caucasus front, on our left wing, enemy efforts to attack by surprise at two points were repulsed.

VIENNA, June 24, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

In Galicia the artillery duels have decreased somewhat. On Friday our airmen shot down six hostile balloons east of Brzezany and Zborow.

BATTLE IN A CATHEDRAL.

Militiamen at Helsingfors Oust Anarchist and His Band.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 23.—This city has finally been relieved from the threat of a regime of terror under Jean Boldt, an anarchist leader who had lately risen to power and had gathered about him a group of followers comprising anti-religious maniacs, pickpockets and other professional criminals lately released from jail.

After a series of incendiary speeches Boldt, followed 400 rogues, raided the Nicholas Cathedral in the middle of a service being conducted there, declaring the building captured and turned into a "temple of the poor." One of Boldt's followers, an unfrocked priest, stepped into the pulpit and preached a blasphemous, violent sermon on the history of religious shams.

Early the next morning 100 militiamen stormed the cathedral, and despite Boldt's appeals to his followers to massacre them, defeated the criminals in a hand-to-hand struggle, during which there was considerable shooting, and two of the militiamen were wounded. The cathedral was seriously damaged, its doors being entirely destroyed.

Boldt escaped. He is believed to have left the city surreptitiously, the townspeople having threatened to lynch him.

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Peace-of-mind foresight

Many a wife has seen the property her husband left her in his will, shrink through unbusinesslike handling.

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You know their story—cleanly—washable.

Norfolk coat and trousers—with superbly tailored plaits in the Norfolk, $12.

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Golf knickerbockers, to match, $5.50.

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Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

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Hotels Statler will operate The Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania Station).

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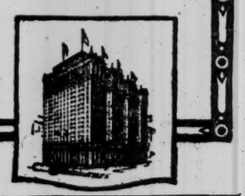

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Uncle Sam Invites You to Visit His National Parks

The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks.

Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road"—eastern gateway of the Yellowstone—has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, through glorious Shoshone Canyon and over beautiful Sylvan Pass. Don't miss the Cody Road!

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (with Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods near by) all on the lines of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, Prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

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BIG SHIFT IN POPULATION

Discrepancies Accounted For by Rush of Young Men to Centres of War Manufacturing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—On the face of the draft registration returns, there are more men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, in the United States than were estimated by the Census Bureau on May 12. The census estimate was that there were 10,079,000 men between those ages. Careful study of the registration figures shows that when allowance is made for the number of men already in the military and naval service of the country and when this allowance is added to the number registered on June 5, there is an excess of about 200,000 over the Government's estimate. Director Sam L. Rodgers of the Census Bureau today authorized a statement to this effect, after making an analysis of the returns.

Returns from every State with Niagara County, N. Y., and three precincts in Wyoming missing, show a registration of 9,659,382, or 95.9 per cent. of the Census Bureau's estimate, allowance being made for the missing territory. The apparent shortage, about 413,000, is only a partial offset to 600,000 men between 21 and 30 years, who were in the military and naval service of the United States June 5, and for that reason exempt from the requirement of registration.

Of the 9,659,382 registrants reported, 7,347,794 are white citizens, 953,899 are colored citizens, 1,239,865 are unnaturalized foreigners from countries other than Germany, 111,823 are unnaturalized Germans, including "declarants," that is, persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens but have not received their final naturalization papers, and 6,001 are Indians.

"The Census Bureau," said Director Rodgers, "had few reliable data as to the abnormal shiftings of population which have taken place between certain parts of the country in recent years, particularly since the outbreak of the war gave so great an impetus to the manufacture of munitions and other commodities needed by the belligerents. The manufacturing industries thus affected are mainly in the Northeastern States, and as a result the population of these States has increased with abnormal rapidity at the expense of other parts of the country. The increases and decreases have been very largely in the class of men covered by the registration.

"The most pronounced discrepancies appear for the State of Washington, in which the registration amounted to 49.8 per cent. of the estimate; Oregon, in which it was 57.9 per cent.; North Dakota, 73 per cent.; Wyoming, about 65 per cent.; Nevada, 71.6 per cent., and South Dakota, 72.1 per cent. In no other State was the registration less than 75 per cent. of the estimate. On the other hand fourteen States—Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin—exceeded their estimates, the greatest percentages of excess being those for Michigan, 29.4; Connecticut, 29.3; Montana, 20.4, and Ohio, 14.4."

Following are the figures for the Eastern States:

	Total Registration.	Per Cent. of Estimate.	Unnaturalized Germans.
Connecticut	159,761	129.3	1,128
Delaware	21,864	108.8	92
Maine	60,176	95.5	120
Maryland	120,458	99.1	912
Massachusetts	839,823	101.1	1,506
New Hampshire	37,642	102.5	79
New Jersey	302,742	100.8	4,956
New York	1,054,302	98.4	29,570
Pennsylvania	830,507	95.9	12,674
Rhode Island	58,415	88.7	120
Vermont	27,658	94.1	72

It is probable that the population of certain States—particularly Washington and Oregon—has not declined to so great an extent as would be indicated by the registration figures, since a large proportion of the persons migrating from them has consisted of young men between the ages of 21 and 30.

CALL GRIMM AFFAIR AN ENTENTE PLOT

German Papers, Apparently Inspired, Say London Hatched the Russian Peace Plan.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The latest German suggestion regarding the Grimm-Hoffman affair, which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Hoffman as a Swiss Federal Councillor and the expulsion of Robert Grimm, the Swiss International Socialist, from Russia after the exposure of the recent abortive separate peace manoeuvre, is that it was an intrigue hatched in London by Grimm and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and that Grimm's expulsion from Russia was pre-arranged as a theatrical coup.

This theory is advanced by newspapers of widely varying political beliefs, suggesting inspiration from some source.

Referring to the case at a Socialist meeting in Berlin, Dr. Karl Wilhelm Wolfgang Heine, Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, is quoted by the Kölnische Volkszeitung as saying that a more treacherous blow against the cause of peace than the disclosure of this effort made by Stockholm Socialists had hardly been dealt. He denounced Branting, as President of the Stockholm conference, as responsible for this. Branting, he declared, was openly on the Entente side and was, therefore, unfitted longer to play to rôle of peacemaker.

BERNE, June 24.—Dr. Paul Ritter, former Swiss Minister to the United States and now Minister to the Netherlands, has been called to Berne from The Hague. The purpose of the summons to Dr. Ritter is presumably that he may enter into the consultations in progress regarding the case of Dr. Hoffman, the member of the Swiss Federal Council, who recently resigned as the result of his part in the recent attempt to institute negotiations for a separate peace between Germany and Russia.

British Recruit 1,301 in Boston.

BOSTON, June 24.—Canadian and British forces have obtained 1,301 recruits from this city since June 7 through the activities of the New Brunswick "kilties" and their band of bagpipers, Colonel Percy A. Guthrie announced tonight. Of this number 108 left tonight for Fredericton, N. B.

DRAFT OF PHYSICIANS FOR ARMY FAVORED

Report to Defense Council Says That Volunteer Recruiting Has Been a Failure..

SELECTIVE SYSTEM NEEDED

Committee Announces Progress in Standardization of Instruments and Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The drafting of physicians selectively upon a basis of Federal classification by a medical census similar to the one recently taken in New York State, in order to obtain them for the Medical Reserve Corps, was urged today by Major Karl Connell, Major Richard Derby, and Captain Frederick Van Buren of the New York Committee for National Defense, Medical Section, in a report to the Council of National Defense. They hold that the volunteer system of recruiting physicians has been a failure.

Coincident with this recommendation it was made known through the Committee on State Activities of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense that there was a decided shortage of physicians who were ready to volunteer for war work. In a report to the General Medical Board of the Council, the committee said strong efforts were being urged through the State organizations to obtain these medical officers.

The whole matter was taken up at a meeting of the General Medical Board, at which Dr. Connell demonstrated that of the 140,000 doctors in the United States less than one-half were available and desirable for military purposes. He added that the policy of allowing or urging physicians to volunteer indiscriminately in the great numbers needed as medical officers for the war was sure to result in confusion, waste, and failure.

The analysis of the situation by the Medical Reserve Corps in New York State, it was held, clearly indicated that the volunteer system failed to preserve the integrity of the Public Health Service or to protect the local community medical needs and that it neglected to consider the individual physician's family and professional connections.

The draft, based upon special classification by census, Dr. Connell argued, would accomplish the desired result by bringing into the army those best fitted for its uses, and by leaving at home the physicians needed by the community. The constitutionality of the legislation required to legalize the draft of doctors, it was stated, had been established satisfactorily by an opinion from the Judge Advocate General's office.

The Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment, which has been at work on the problem of overcoming the shortage in surgical supplies and instruments, due to the large percentage of this material which heretofore has been imported from Germany, announced today that through co-operation among American manufacturers substantial progress had been made toward increasing the output for war purposes. The committee has held several conferences with manufacturers.

The committee is rapidly perfecting a complete standardization of all medical instruments and apparatus, through which the simplest type and the smallest number of styles of instruments consistent with scientific performance will be turned out by all manufacturers. All innovations which do not add materially to the effectiveness of surgical work, especially in the simpler forms of instruments, will be discouraged, and preference will be given to styles which can be manufactured most rapidly. In this way the committee hopes to aid in producing instruments in greater quantities.

Recommendations for the establishment of a system of re-education and rehabilitation for men who may be maimed or crippled in the war, were today laid before the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense by a conference of ten representative physicians. Their conclusions are based on a study of the experiences of England, France, Canada, and Germany in aiding such men to become self-supporting. The physicians who framed the report are Drs. James Bordley, Jr., Baltimore, (ophthalmology;) John Staige Davis, Baltimore, (plastic surgery;) C. R. Dooley, Pittsburgh, (vocational education;) S. I. Franz, Washington, (neurophysiology;) F. B. Gilbreth, Providence, (management engineer;) R. W. Lovett, Boston, (orthopedic surgery,) Harry P. Mosher, Boston, (otologist;) T. H. Weisenburg, Philadelphia, (neurology,) W. A. White, Washington, (psychiatry,) and Edwin W. Ryerson, Chicago, (orthopedic surgery.)

The conference recommended that a permanent committee be formed to lay plans for the proper organization of the work.

MONTCLAIR YOUTH WOUNDED

Paul G. Osborne, a Dartmouth Graduate, Injured on Western Front.

PARIS, June 24.—Paul G. Osborne of Montclair, N. J., a Dartmouth College man, who left Paris for the front last week with Section 28 of the American Field Ambulance, has been wounded by shrapnel. He has been brought to Paris. The shell burst directly in front of the car in which he was riding, and a fragment struck Osborne, inflicting serious injuries. It is expected that he will recover.

The mother of Paul G. Osborne, who lives at 215 Midland Avenue, Montclair, when informed last night of the wounding of her son, was very much affected. She said she had received a letter from him on June 5, dated at Paris, in which he announced he expected to go to the front in a few days. Mrs. Osborne said her younger son, Albert B. Osborne, was serving with the French Army and engaged in the transportation of munitions and supplies to the firing lines.

Paul Osborne is 23 years old. Albert is 21. The brothers sailed on May 5, accompanying some fifty students from Dartmouth College, on a French steamer. Albert S. Osborne, their father, who was at Atlantic City last night, is a widely known handwriting expert.

THINKS SHOT SANK U-BOAT.

Gunner on American Merchantman Writes Home About Fight.

Charles A. Glutting, former Alderman of Newark, has received a letter from his brother, George A. Glutting, a gunner in the navy, telling of a fight between an armed American merchantman and a German submarine off the Irish Coast in which the gunners of the merchantman believed they were successful in sinking the U-boat after firing nineteen shots.

Glutting's letter was written aboard the merchantman a week ago yesterday and describes the fight with the submarine. The letter reads in part:

Just a few lines before landing in the U. S. A. We left an American port on May 9, and arrived on the other side on the 26th. The trip was safe all the way over. We ran into lots of driftwood and lifeboats, and one body that was in a lifeboat. On the way back from a British port we received a S O S signal that ships were being attacked by submarines.

Then suddenly we hear shots in the rear, where a British ship was fighting a submarine. We kept on going. When we sighted a lifeboat the Captain went alongside to see if any bodies were in it. That was about 6:10 in the evening, and about 6:31 I was in the kitchen talking about submarines, when all of a sudden something hit us on the port side. It was a torpedo. It shook the whole ship. The Captain said: "Man the lifeboats." The crew got into the boats, and they were lowered into the water, the Captain and four other men stayed aboard to inspect the ship. They found that the torpedo failed to explode.

All hands were ordered on board again. A short time later some one spotted the periscope of a submarine, and all the gunners ran to the guns. I started by firing two shots. My second shot hit the periscope, but not full enough to do much damage. Then the aftergun started to fire. We were keeping the shots all around her, but still she came at us about twelve miles an hour. Several more shots were fired, and the periscope was hit full, and smashed into bits. Everybody on board said that the submarine sank.

Glutting is 24 years old and has been in the navy seven years.

Montevideo to Greet Our Warships.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 24.—A popular demonstration is in preparation to celebrate the expected arrival of an American squadron here. Today this telegram of greeting was sent to the American Admiral:

"The popular committee formed to do honor to the American Navy sends an affectionate greeting to the splendid representation of the Navy of the United States in the South Atlantic. It expresses the hope of the people of Uruguay that the squadron of our friends may be in Montevideo for the Fourth of July to celebrate in an ample, democratic, brotherly way the glorious anniversary of the country of Washington in this promising hour when continental destinies are to be defended."

WILSON SIGNS BILL FOR EXPORT COUNCILS

Continued from Page 1.

control the policies which are to be determined by the council. The administrative work will be placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division to be known as the Division of Export Licenses will be created at once. The chief of the division will be Assistant Secretary of the Exports Council and will be in direct charge of administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

Among the matters of policy to be determined by the Exports Council are the recommendation of proclamations with reference to the control of exports for the signature of the President, the apportionment of rations both by articles and countries, methods of selecting ports, methods of selecting consignors for controlled exports, and matters of policy concerning the export of coal. It is hoped to use the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans to facilitate the work.

It was said here tonight that the work of the Exports Council would be taken up in the spirit that it was highly necessary that the export of commodities included in the licensing system would have to be continued on a very large scale and that any belief that steps would be taken which would cause the disturbance of legitimate business was without basis.

EXPECTS TO LOWER PRICES.

Food Administration Will Attack Bread, Meats, and Sugar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—One of the first efforts which will be made by the Food Administration will be to lower the prices of bread, meats, and sugar, and it is believed that much in this direction can be accomplished as a result of the creation of an Exports Council and the additional powers which are expected in the Food Administration law.

Careful investigations have been made into prices now quoted for various commodities, and the reason for inflation, where it is believed inflation exists. It is felt that the powers of control through the Exports Council will go far to stabilize the market, and by checking an uncalled for drain on this country's grain supply in some directions tend to reduce the cost of flour. It can be stated that many who have communicated with representatives of the proposed food administration are convinced that there is inflation of prices now charged to the consumer for the commodities mentioned, and that a reduction of the margin between producer and consumer is possible.

Investigations are now being carried on along those lines in so far as the proposed food administration is able to conduct them. It will be ready for more drastic action the moment the full powers are given. The powers under the export control regulations, it is felt, will effectively check the bidding up of prices on futures in the grain market as well as on meats and sugar.

APPEAL TO SHIPPING BOARD.

Merchants' Association Asks Aid to Maintain Our Foreign Trade.

In an appeal to Chairman Denman of the United States Shipping Board on behalf of American shippers, the Merchants' Association says freight rates have reached such prohibitive figures as to make it practically impossible to retain foreign trade. Secretary S. C. Mead's letter to Chairman Denman reads, in part:

"Consignments to such neutral countries as those in South America and the Orient are asked to pay charge so high as to be practically prohibitive. In drawing this matter to your attention please be assured that the association fully realizes the exigencies of the present occasion and concurs fully in any policy which has for its aim the best and most complete service of the military needs of our country and our allies.

"Furthermore, we believe that every patriotic shipper will support such a policy irrespective of the extent of the loss of money and business which may result from it. We realize fully that rates have advanced because of the working out of the economic law of supply and demand, i. e., constantly decreasing available tonnage making for constantly increasing rates.

"Established houses, which have maintained foreign trade for years and which, in spite of the heavy obstacles encountered since the outbreak of the European war and at a financial loss, have struggled to retain their foreign connections, now find themselves faced with freight rates which are commercially impossible. For example, lines which are fortunate enough to have tonnage available for the River Platte trade, are asking as high as $120 a ton of 2,240 pounds, which is equivalent to $3 a cubic foot.

"We have been informed that the British Government has recognized the necessity of arranging for a certain amount of commerce between England and South America, and that some eight steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are still in service between England and that territory."

The association asks the Shipping Board to use its influence for the purpose of according similar facilities for trade to Americans.

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(Department on the Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

When the Sun Begins to "Bite," Wear a

Saks Shantung Silk Suit at $17.50

¶ THE *de luxe* warm weather suit is one of Shantung Silk. Nothing finer under the Sun—none as good as these at $17.50 *anywhere*. In fact we could not possibly offer suits of this character at such low cost unless we had secured the silks months ago. Silk prices have shot skyward, increasing the value of these suits. Our prices remains *unchanged*.

¶ Patch pocket models, with pearl buttons, made of cold water shrunk Shantung Silk—as light and airy as any Summer suits we've seen.

¶ In sizes for regular, stout, short and lean men. Anybody can fit an "average" man. We find pleasure in fitting the hard-to-fit.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Hand Embroidered

Japanese Crepe KIMONOS

98c

Directly Imported Kimonos cut on straight, graceful lines—with square sleeves and tasseled obies. Prettily hand embroidered in rose, chrysanthemum, or cherry blossom designs.

Pink, blue, rose, Copenhagen or lavender, embroidered in white.

Sale Begins To-day 9 A. M.

Third Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning today, an important

Sale of Men's Auto Dusters

All new, fresh, clean dusters, very carefully made of the finest materials, in exclusive Saks models. Included are:

Double-breasted Linen Dusters, in large, roomy model. Special at $2.95

Imported Natural Tan Linen Dusters, in roomy double-breasted model. Special at $5.75

Gray Mohair Dusters, in smart single and double breasted models. Special at $4.95

Sicilian Dark or Light Gray Mohair Dusters, in new belted back, double-breasted model. Special at $7.50

Imported Grey Melange Mohair Dusters, in the very newest belted model with patch pockets. Special at $12.50

Tan Shantung Silk Dusters with Raglan sleeves or straight shoulder. Belted or plain back. Special at $18.50

Gray Silk Dusters, in smart single-breasted, slip-on model with Raglan sleeve. Special at $14.50

—CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES — HAVING PURCHASES BILLED AUGUST FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384 386 388 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Very Important Sales

will begin today—details of which were given in the Sunday papers.

Prominent among the values offered are:

SUITS—formerly $50 to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $55

DRESSES—formerly to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $65

WRAPS—formerly $95 to $195—at $35, $65, $85

COATS & CAPES—formerly to $95—at $25, $35, $45

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will offer remarkable values today in

Men's Habutai Silk Shirts Special at $6.15

¶ These exquisite shirts are made of silk imported specially for Saks & Company, every piece of which has been inspected according to law by the Japanese Government. Habutai Silks seldom come as heavy as these—12, 13 and 14 mummy—and never before to our knowledge have they been seen in such brilliant and beautiful colorings. The patterns are the richest and most individual ever presented, and nowhere can shirts of this superlative character be equalled at $6.15.

1,500 Silk Shirts at $4.95

¶ These shirts are without a parallel in New York at anything near this price. They are splendidly tailored, and may be had in striped effects, rich plain colors, and plain white. The weaves include Silk Broadcloths, Crepe de Chine and Silk Jersey.

1,000 Silk Shirts at $3.95

¶ Made of Tub Silks in satin striped patterns, and in Brilliant Cloth—the best Fibre Silk loomed—in stripes and smart Jacquard patterns.

1,000 Silk Shirts at $2.95

¶ Cool, summery shirts in a collection of carefully chosen Silks, Silk Fibre, and Silk and Cotton Mixtures, in plain colors, stripes, and Jacquard figured effects.

Baltimore & Ohio

IMPROVED SERVICE TO

CINCINNATI AND **ST. LOUIS**

The National Express

Leaves West 23rd Street Station	11:50 P. M.
Leaves Liberty Street Station	1:00 A. M.
Arrives Baltimore	6:35 A. M.
Arrives Washington	7:40 A. M.
Arrives Cincinnati	11:40 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis	8:40 A. M.

Solid steel trains, with Pullman compartment and drawing-room sleeping cars to Washington, and drawing-room sleeping cars to Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis.
Daylight ride to Cincinnati, reaching St. Louis in morning for principal Western connections.

The St. Louis Limited

Leaves West 23rd St. Station	11:50 A. M.
Leaves Liberty St. Station	12:00 Noon
Arrives Baltimore	4:35 P. M.
Arrives Washington	5:30 P. M.
Arrives Cincinnati	8:35 A. M.
Arrives St. Louis	6:00 P. M.

Solid steel train, with Pullman drawing-room, sleeping cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Parlor car to Cumberland.
Two hours quicker time to St. Louis than formerly.
Makes all Western and Southwestern connections from St. Louis.

The Cincinnati-St. Louis Express

Leaves West 23rd St. Station	6:50 P. M.
Leaves Liberty St. Station	7:00 P. M.
Arrives Washington	12:47 A. M.
Arrives Cincinnati	5:25 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis	7:30 A. M.

Solid steel train, with Pullman drawing-room, sleeping cars to Parkersburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; and from Washington to Cumberland and Wheeling.
The a la carte service on dining cars is exceptionally fine and so arranged to provide excellent meals within reach of all classes of travel.

TICKET OFFICES:
1276 Broadway, telephone Madison Square 3626; 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane, telephone Cortlandt 6570; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn, telephone Main 6807.

J. B. SCOTT, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1276 Broadway

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist affords facilities for investors to become acquainted with substantial bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

POLICE DETAIN SIX IN AUTO SHOOTING

Miss Wheelan, Killed in Fusillade, Was Shielding Detective Devlin with Her Body.

HE IS MORTALLY WOUNDED

Police on Trail of Member of Party Who Is Accused of Firing the Shots.

Six persons were held yesterday as material witnesses in the shooting at 184th Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx, early Sunday morning, in which a seventeen-year-old girl was killed and a private detective mortally wounded. The police have found all the persons who were in the automobile party when the shooting occurred, with the exception of the man who it is believed fired the shots.

According to the witnesses, who were members of the party, Frank Devlin, a private detective, of 140 West 103d Street, got into an altercation with the man the police are now seeking over attentions forced upon Helen Wheelan, 17 years old, of 168 East 127th Street. Devlin resented the actions of the other man, and the motor was stopped under the bridge of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at 184th Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx, so that the two men might settle the discussion with their fists.

When Devlin overcame his opponent a man said by the police to be Harry Butler of 165 East 128th Street came to aid in the fight against Devlin. The other man then fired five shots, the witnesses say. Two struck Devlin and mortally wounded him, and three struck Miss Wheelan, who sought to shield Devlin with her body.

After the shots had been fired, the other members of the party sped away in their automobile, pursued by guards who had been stationed at the bridge. Policemen found Miss Wheelan and Devlin upon the ground and sent for Dr. Geiger of Lincoln Hospital. He said that Devlin would not recover, and Coroner Jerome Healey was called to take a statement from the man, who refused to tell his story.

Police found the automobile in a garage, and then arrested six persons as material witnesses. They were Allen Thompson, a chauffeur of 53 West 105th Street; Theodore Kiely and Julia Tuohey of 56 West 100th Street, Mrs. Catherine Naughton of 309 West 149th Street, and Walter Brennan of 309 West 141st Street, and Butler. They were unable to furnish bail in $5,000 each, and were sent to the House of Detention.

The shooting had been preceded by a tour of several Bronx resorts, and all the witnesses, Kiely and the Tuohey girl were in the party at the time of the shooting.

The car which was used by the party belongs to Harry Bergman, a real estate dealer of 319 West Ninety-fourth Street. Thompson was his chauffeur.

TRACES PIPER MURDER CLUE

Prosecutor Sifts Story That Slain Man Quarreled With Dr. Condon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—The charge made by Mrs. John V. Piper, wife of the Rutgers College student whose body was found a week ago with a bullet through the heart, that her husband had quarreled with Dr. W. J. Condon, held in connection with the murder, is to be sifted by the prosecutor who so far has been unable to find a motive for the crime.

Mrs. Piper said that her husband often had to go two or three months at a time without getting his pay for tending Dr. Condon's furnace. She also said that on the day he disappeared he had just succeeded, after much trouble, in obtaining two months' back pay.

At least twenty witnesses have been obtained who heard a shot fired at about 10 o'clock near the Condon home. A witness has been found who heard, just before the shot, a man cry out in terror: "Don't kill me." The witness is an elderly woman, whose name is withheld.

WILL HAVE JOKE ON MAYOR.

Press Humorists to Plant Chestnut Tree in City Hall Park.

Two hundred men, who contribute daily to the gaiety of nations, will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Mayor Mitchel and after hearing the Mayor tell a joke will make him an honorary member—and then the fifteenth annual convention of the American Press Humorists will have been opened formally.

Mayor Mitchel will accompany the humorists to City Hall Park, where a chestnut tree will be planted after which the jokesmiths will dance around the tree and hang "chestnuts" on it.

Then Chancey M. Depew will make a speech. The program includes a trip on the Municipal steamer Correction at Pier A for a sail on the rivers and bay, with a fireboat exhibition as an incident. In the evening the humorists will hold a frolic on the roof of the Hotel Majestic. There will also be vest pocket scenarios presented in the pocket theatre for the benefit of the humorists that were written by Roy K. Moulton, Rube Goldberg, and Homer Croy.

The convention will last until next Saturday night and during it there will be visits to West Point and movie studios at Fort Lee. Luncheon with the Rotary Club and at Coney Island. The annual dinner will be held at the McAlpin on Thursday evening. The committee in charge of the reception to the humorists is composed of J. A. Waldron, of Judge; Roy K. Moulton, Claire Briggs, Don Herold, Ellis Parker Butler, O. O. McIntyre, R. L. Goldberg, and Don Marquis. Honorary members are John D. Rockefeller and David R. Francis of St. Louis.

Sees Brotherhood as Big War Issue.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 24.—"The purpose of this war is something vastly more important than the overthrow of a reigning house beyond the seas," President Benton said in his baccalaureate sermon to graduates of the University of Vermont today. "The transcendent issue of this war is human brotherhood. In America thus far individualism with its consequent self-sufficiency and self-complacency has gone to the limit of its possibilities. We are longing to be socialized and if this sanguinary conflict answers that longing and, through us, enables that national selfishness shall be blotted out, it will be worth all it may cost in blood and treasure."

Divorced from Opera Conductor.

A decree of divorce for Mrs. Clothilde Polacco from Giorgio Polacco, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Guy, it was announced yesterday. The case was heard by Nathaniel A. Elsberg as referee and his report was confirmed by the court. Polacco did not testify in the case. Mrs. Polacco is the daughter of an Italian Government official and is well-to-do. The couple have no children.

NEW VOICES FOR FREEDOM.

List of Speakers for "Oratorical Plattsburg" Increased.

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in President Taft's Cabinet; Pomeroy Burton of London, who is in this country on a special mission for the British Government; Frederic R. Coudert, authority on international law; Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, lecturer at Columbia University, and Professor Solomon H. Clark, head of the Public Speaking Department of the University of Chicago, have been added to the list of speakers at the National Security League's "Oratorical Plattsburg," to be held at Chautauqua on July 2 to 7, the league announced yesterday.

The purpose of the gathering is to furnish inspiration and material to men from all parts of the country who have volunteered their services in the nation-wide campaign projected by the league to bring the people of the country to a realization of the true meaning of the war and the need for its prosecution. Under the slogan, "Wake Up, America!" these volunteers are to be sent into every city, town, and hamlet in the United States to carry to the people the message of aggressive patriotism and individual service and sacrifice. Every educational activity in the country has promised the National Security League its assistance, including university extension systems, Chautauqua circuits, and the Educational Committees of the State Defense Boards and the great fraternal and business orders, societies, and associations.

Summer Maternity Apparel

For Every Occasion

The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant.

CLEARANCE SALE

now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at greatly

Reduced Prices

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St.

ORDER IN ADVANCE.

The price of printing paper makes it necessary to stop waste. Therefore, to insure delivery or reservation of copies of The New York Times, give newsdealers distinct orders.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.

Going A-Motoring?

As you roll along the Merrick Road, or let your car out on the Boston Post Road you will find comfort for yourself and protection for your clothes in a

Man's Mohair Dust Coat at $4.96

This is a roomy, double breasted model, with a belted back, in a medium-dark gray shade. As usual, it is marked at a "Lowest-in-the-City" price. Sizes 34 to 46.

Guest Coats For Men, $1.59

We also have some inexpensive dusters that are quite suitable to carry along for the friends you may invite to motor with you. Gray chambray. Single breasted model.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Outing Trousers

White flannel trousers have won a permanent place in the wardrobe of all well dressed men. They look well with almost any dark coat. We have them at $4.75. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Cool Underwear For Men

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Belts, 94c

Two equally good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match, the other of genuine pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

The True Principles of Thrift

Mr. Bolton Hall, in his new book "Thrift" reveals some things you may have never thought about and which have a great deal to do with the conservation of energy and wealth. 89c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Bathing Suits

If you have any intention of getting in the swim you should see these low priced suits.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

We Have Arranged for Today a Special

Sale of Women's Silk Dresses at $18.50

$18.50 $18.50

A most delightful collection of Summer frocks, in models for all occasions. Represented are Taffeta Dresses in side-draped effects, embellished with Soutache embroidery; Polka Dot Foulard Dresses with White Taffeta Pockets, collar and cuffs; smart Crepe de Chine frocks in sport and coat styles, and the newest thing for seashore and country wear—White Serge Dresses, beautifully tailored and finished. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's White Lingerie Dresses at $12.50 and $15

Straight line embroidered models and dainty waistline frocks that are ideal for hot Summer days. Full of style, and very easily laundered. Sizes 34 to 44.

100 Charming Voile Dresses

Today at $5.95 $6.90 $7.95

These cool, fluffy dresses comprise a very special purchase from a well-known manufacturer. They are made of Figured Voile, in simple but effective models with new pockets. Especially suitable for beach and country wear. Sizes 34 to 42.

French Linen Coat and Suit Dresses, $12.95 and $15

Made of French Linen that retails at $1 yard. Some are embroidered in contrasting color. Obtainable in Pink, Blue, Lavender, Copenhagen Blue, and White. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Beginning Today, on the Third Floor

An Important Special

Sale of Fashionable Blouses

$2 $5 $3.95 $2.98

The blouses *illustrated* are but a sprinkling of the wonderful values offered in this event. The styles are all new, and the workmanship especially good throughout. Included:

At $2—Smart Sport Blouses of Handkerchief Linen with broad or narrow stripes in light and dark colors. New collar and cuffs are of White Pique.

At $2.98—"Smocks" of Fine Voile with hand-smocked fronts. Collar, cuffs, pocket and belt are of White Organdie. Colors: Copenhagen, Flesh color and Maize.

At $3.95—Fine French Voile Blouses in all-over embroidered effects, with graceful jabot edged with Val. Lace. Finished with hemstitching.

At $5—Attractive Blouses of Georgette Crepe, embellished with insertions of imitation Filet Lace. Deep hemstitched collar is trimmed with lace, and front is finished with embroidered jabot. Wonderful value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

In the Saks Shoe Department—Second Floor

A Most Extraordinary

Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Boots and Oxfords

For Women and Misses

Oxfords at $3.85 Boots at $4.95

¶ With leather and labor costs higher than at any previous time, shoes such as are offered in this special sale at $3.85 and $4.95 seem almost impossible. The beauty of the models, and the skilful manner in which they are made and finished, will appeal to the most discriminating individual.

¶ Included are boots and oxfords in white kidskin with soles and heels of white Ivory Leather or Neolin, and many very attractive models in White Kidskin with blue or brown trimmings. Sizes 2 to 7 and widths AA to D. Not every size in each style, but your size in one of the many models represented.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Today—On the Main Floor

New Fancy Parasols at $4.95

A fine assortment of novelty parasols in Khaki-Kool, Yo San, Plain Taffeta, and in Taffeta with ribbon border. Handles are of maple and ebonine. Some with bakelite tops.

Sun and Rain Parasols, $4.95

The sun and rain parasol has won much favor this season. Included in this assortment are plain colors with black and white borders; striped effects in Japanese and "India" shapes. The handles are in bracelet styles, Leather Loop, and sport effects.

Also—Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.95

In Japanese and regulation shapes. Black and White Stripes; Floral patterns and in Pongee color. Loop or sport handles.

Important Sale of Real Hair Nets

ALL SHAPES! ALL STYLES! ALL COLORS!

5c Each	10c Each	15c Each	18c Each
Real Human Hair Nets — Cap shape or fringe. Large size. 55c a Dozen.	Loktite Human Hair Nets — Cap shape or fringe. 95c a Dozen.	Hollywood Loktite Human Hair Nets—Cap shape or fringe. $1.35 a Dozen.	Grey or White Hair Nets — Cap shape or fringe. $1 for six.

Every net is hand made of sterilized human hair. Packed in a sanitary individual envelope.

Hair Goods Dept., Third Floor—Also on Main Floor.

Boys' Summer Wash Suits Special at $1.65

Seldom have we offered wash suits of this character at such low cost. The models are exclusive with Saks & Company, tailored so as to insure maximum service. A splendid assortment of snappy wash fabrics to choose from, in White, Plain Colors, and Stripes. Ages 3 to 8.

An Important Offering Today of

Women's New Tailored Suits Special at $23.50

These are the very newest suits created for present wear, in braid-bound tailored effects with smart notch collar and attractive belted models with patch pockets. Developed in Navy Blue and Black Serge or Twill. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Summer Sport Suits

Formerly $35 to $50

Reduced to $22.50

Stunning Wool Jersey Sport Suits, with medium and three-quarter length coats, embroidered with silk or worsted embroidery. Some models piped in contrasting color and one model lined with Shantung Silk. All wanted colors, and sizes 34 to 50½ in the assortment. We have also added a good assortment of Silk Jersey and Silk Poplin Suits in very pleasing models.

Clearance of Women's Higher Cost Suits

Formerly $75 to $150

Now Reduced to $42.50

Exclusive Saks models and authentic reproductions of most exquisite imported creations, fashioned of the choicest silks.

Poplin Satin

In the Saks Bathing Suit Department

Women's Smart Bathing Dresses, Special at $4.95

In the much wanted slip-on model with cap sleeve and novel pockets. Made of Silk Poplin, Satin Duchess and High Lustre Surf Satin, trimmed with white or colored piping, buttons and fancy stitching. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 46.

Also at $4.95 — Many stunning models in Mohair, Poplin and All-Wool Knit effects. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps Greatly Reduced

This is a clearance of every silk coat and wrap in stock, copies of high-priced imported creations and exclusive Saks models. Developed in Charmeuse, Satin Sultan, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Chiffon Taffeta, and other fine silks, trimmed with Marabou, Fancy Tinsel, Braid or Self Fabric. Full or half lined with Peau de Cygne. All wanted colors, and sizes 34 to 48 but not in every style.

Coats and Wraps, formerly $29.50 to $35.00 . . now $18.50
Coats and Wraps, formerly $39.50 to $50.00 . . now $25.00
Coats and Wraps, formerly $50.00 to $69.50 . . now $35.00
Coats and Wraps, formerly $75.00 to $145.00 . . now $50.00

Extraordinary Values Today in a

Sale of Women's Washable Skirts at $2.95

New, summery skirts, in a remarkable variety of attractive models, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, Gabardine, Wide Wale Corduroy and Pique. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Women's Silk Skirts Reduced

Formerly $16.50 to $29.50

Now $9.75 and $11.75

These are skirts of the highest order, exquisitely tailored in plain or fancy Silks, in striped and plaid effects, and Khaki-Kool.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

ROOSEVELT INDORSES BRITISH RECRUITING

Tells General White His Mission Here Is Quickest Way to Get Troops to France.

WAY CLEAR FOR PATRIOTS

Families of Men Who Enlist Will Be Cared For and No Expense Will Fall on Soldiers.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written an open letter to Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission now in this country, expressing his cordial approval of the program of the mission, which he characterizes as "the quickest way of getting men from America to France," and wishing General White success in his campaign. Colonel Roosevelt's letter is as follows:

My Dear General White: Up to a few weeks ago it was a criminal offense to recruit aliens in this country. Now, by an act of Congress, our allies are at liberty to do so. Until this act was passed it was impossible to reach the half million men of military age in America who are citizens of Great Britain and Canada.

Many of these men wanted to go to the war of their own accord, but the vast majority of them had no means of paying their way to England, and, moreover, were uncertain whether they would be accepted when they got there, while no provision would be made for their wives and families if they went.

Moreover, the law that has recently been enacted by Congress enables the British and Canadian Governments to enlist their nationals who are residing here. Any British or Canadian citizen can go to the nearest United States Army recruiting station and be forwarded, if fit, either to Canada or to England at the expense of his Government.

Such a man is put on the payroll as soon as he is accepted, and if he has a wife she gets a separation allowance. While waiting for passage across the Atlantic he will be given preliminary training, so that no time is wasted.

The average training in England is fourteen weeks, which is followed by two months' training behind the lines or actually in the trenches in France. Therefore, in less than six months from the day of enlistment the recruit may take part in offensive operations.

Under existing conditions the quickest way of getting men from America to France is as above outlined. All British recruits who are enlisted in this country within the next two months can be and probably will be in France this year.

Therefore, it is not only to the interest of the British Government, but it is to the interest of the United States; it is to the interest of every one in this country to assist the British Army in the enlistment of these men. I wish you all possible success. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Officers of the British mission express themselves as well satisfied with the results of their campaign to date. Upward of 2,000 men have already offered themselves, and it is expected that the rate of enlistment will increase rather than decrease as the object of the mission becomes more generally known in this country.

There has been some discussion of the project to bring the famous kilted band of the McLean Highlanders of Canada, which has been creating a great sensation as a recruiting agency in Boston, to New York, to add a bit of color to the campaign here, but it was said yesterday that no definite decision on this point could yet be announced.

Pastors of many churches in New York yesterday responded to the appeal of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to signalize the opening of "Army Week" by urging their congregations to do their share toward getting the 2,500 men still needed to fill up New York's quota for the ranks of the regular army.

Twelve of the recruiting stations in the metropolitan district remained open yesterday during the greater part of the day, and although no definite figures could be obtained, owing to the fact that the recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway did not remain open for reports, it was announced by the Mayor's Committee that about twice as many men had enlisted as on the previous Sunday.

The climax of the campaign of the recruiting battalion of the Mayor's Committee, which will hold fifteen meetings a day this week, will be a big parade Friday night, in which 1,500 members of the battalion will march. Any man who has worn his country's uniform is eligible to march in the parade. The United Spanish War Veterans are expected to turn out in force, and there will be contingents of regulars, National Guardsmen, marines and bluejackets, with at least three bands.

Although the present week is "Army Week," by the President's proclamation, the navy is not leaving the field to its sister service, and tomorrow the land battleship, "Recruit," in Union Square, will be the scene of a continuous recruiting meeting during the afternoon. Blaine Ewing, the originator of the idea of the "U. S. S. Recruit," will preside, and a number of speakers will address the gatherings of visitors.

On Tuesday, also, it is expected that definite announcement will be made of the commencement of a series of moving picture shows, to be given on the deck of the Recruit every evening, illustrating life in the navy. There will also be band concerts on the quarter-deck.

Another recruiting rally for the navy will be held in City Hall Park on Tuesday under the auspices of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, with speeches by boy orators belonging to these corps. Mayor Mitchel has been invited to open the meeting. One of the speakers will be George Chu, an American-born boy of Chinese descent, who has already proved himself a volunteer recruiting sergeant of ability.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR STUDENT FLIERS

Expects to Graduate 200 a Week in Advanced Aviation Fields After Aug. 25.

800 ARE IN TRAINING NOW

Twenty-four Camps Will Be Established to Accommodate Thousands of Students.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After Aug. 25, according to announcement made tonight, the Government expects to graduate flying students into its advanced flying fields at the rate of about 200 men a week. The number of be put into active flying by Sept. 8 has been set at 1,408, but the total will probably be less, due to the weeding-out process which is going on continually. At present there are 800 students at the various ground schools, and men are being delegated to the work in colleges at the rate of 25 a week for each institution, or about 200 a week.

There will be six flying camps, which will grow to twenty-four by the end of the year. In these it is intended only to give the man who wants to join the flying branch of the service an idea of what he is expected to do in his rudimentary course, and for this work the Government wants men by the thousands to volunteer for training.

Those desiring to enter these camps should apply to the Signal Corps at the War Department, the Mineola Field at Mineola, Long Island; the Essington Flying Field at Essington, Penn.; Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio; North Brothers Island, at San Diego, Cal.; the signal officer attached to the Central Department headquarters at Chicago, and at Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

Through the Committee on Public Information the War Department tonight issued an exhaustive statement to correct certain popular fallacies regarding the Government's aviation plans.

Much of the harm was done by a rumor that the Government has been swamped by applications from prospective fliers, and as a result good material went to other services. Men between the desirable ages of 19 and 25 began enlisting in droves in the "mosquito fleet," with the idea, according to the announcement, "that if they couldn't get the Germans from the air they could get a shot at a submarine lying in wait off Sandy Hook or outside Boston Harbor." As a result, the country is still calling for flying recruits.

RETURN GERMAN CAPTIVES.

Mexican Army Officers Deliver Fugitives from a Texas Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 24.—Mexican military officers at Nueva Laredo today sought out two Germans who had escaped from the American internment camp at Laredo and crossed into Mexico and brought them to the centre of the International Bridge for delivery to American officers.

"Had it not been for the courtesy of the Mexican officers and their spirit of co-operation," said Robert E. Barnes, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, "two Germans, whom I believe to be dangerous enemies of the United States, might have made their ultimate escape and continued their plotting."

PLEA FOR FARM MACHINERY.

Makers Ask Federal Aid for Home Supply and Exports.

CHICAGO, June 24. — The National Implement and Vehicle Association, whose members manufacture a large proportion of the farm implements used in and exported from the United States, has issued through Charles S. Brantingham, Chairman of its Executive Committee, a statement declaring the following measures vital to the feeding of America and its allies next year:

"That the manufacture of farm materials be given equal preference as to supplies of necessary raw materials with the making of war munitions.

"That service to the country in farm machinery factories be considered as of equal importance with service in munition making plants, Government or private.

"That labor on the farms be considered as of equal importance with the production of war munitions.

"That the raw materials for farming machinery and the finished goods be given equal preference by the transportation agencies of the country with munitions of war."

The statement sets forth that "it is also the imperative duty of the United States to keep up our exports of agricultural implements. Our allies look to us now more than ever for labor-saving equipment for their farms. Every farm implement and machine we can send abroad will help powerfully to relieve the drain on our own resources of foodstuffs. It is better for our allies and ourselves to send them the means of production rather than the product."

TO TRY 8 FOR CONSPIRACY.

Sequel of Mrs. Knittel's Action for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24.—The trial of Mrs. Helen W. Knittel, daughter of the late Colonel Louis T. Brown, a former partner of Andrew Carnegie, and heiress to $750,000, and seven other persons indicted with her for conspiracy, will be opened tomorrow morning at May's Landing.

The indictments grew out of the divorce action of Mrs. Knittel against Charles A. Knittel, a wealthy real estate broker. The other defendants with the petitioner are: William I. Garrison, who was co-counsel with George A. Bourgeois for Mrs. Knittel; Dr. C. Berenda Weinberg, George Herbert, an investigator, and his assistant, Miss Gertrude McGowan; Policeman Edmund Shaw, Mrs. Mae Abrams of Philadelphia, and her daughter, Kitty, who was the only co-respondent mentioned by name among eight described in the petition.

The defendants are charged with being parties to a conspiracy to obtain a decree for Mrs. Knittel. Chancellor Edwin N. Walker refused the divorce on the recommendations of the special master, and his decision was later upheld by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

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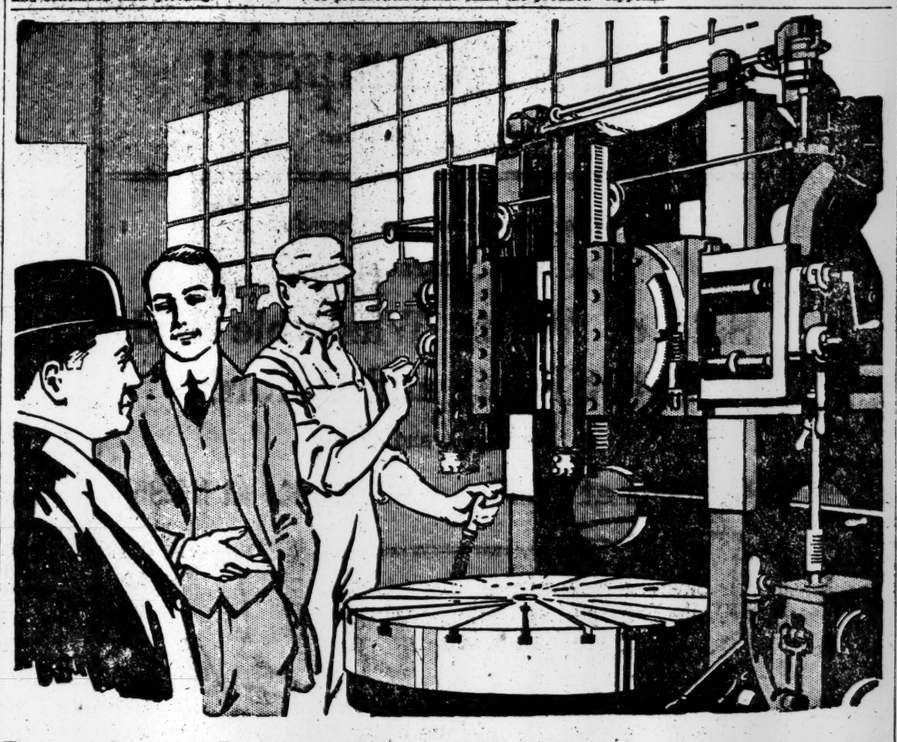

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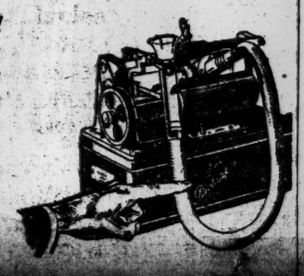

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AN ECHO OF LAST WEEK'S SALE

110 Higher Priced INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

At Savings from $7.00 to 21.50

For our annual Tourists' Sale of Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, which was held last week, our Trunk Buyer induced the manufacturers to allow us a special discount on several hundred trunks. (These are days of "Universal Service"—everyone must do his bit.)

The Tourists' Sale was a success from the start. The less expensive trunks were completely sold out. And we had the choice Saturday night of marking these trunks back to regular prices or coming out with a "repeat" featuring the higher priced Innovations. We chose the latter.

32 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $45.00 Now $38.00

37 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $60.00 Now $44.50

22 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $75.00 Now $60.00

19 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $95.00 Now $73.50

TRUNKS—Fifth Floor—Rear

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

A 4th of July Made-to-Measure Offer

$20.50

Delivery for the 4th Guaranteed

The GIMBEL "made-to-measure" organization is again at the service of the men and young men of New York.

This time, and in time for the 4th, suits tailored according to your own individual tastes, at twenty-fifty!

Enough high grade foreign and domestic woollens on hand to produce suits for over 500 But!—of

Plain Blue Serges and Plain Blue Unfinished Worsteds, so greatly in demand for the 4th, there are only 200.

GIMBELS clothes, made to measure, turn out so satisfactorily that we do not hesitate to say: Satisfaction guaranteed.

10% extra for Sizes 44 and over.

$1.00 extra for Double Breasteds.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway

Decorative Charm at the Hampton Shops

HARMONIZED by some subtle surety of decorative purpose, the simplest group of Furniture may give to each sunny corner of the spacious Living Room an abiding charm of personality.

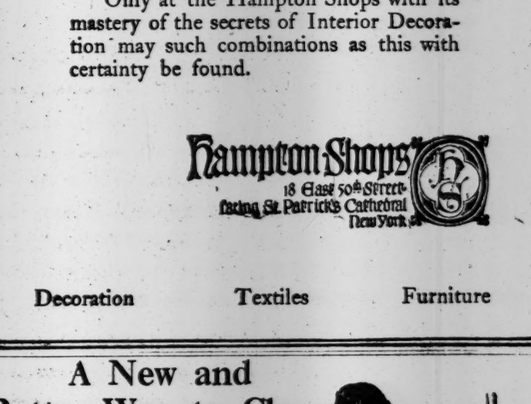
It may be only a Table and some Chairs, the former of walnut enriched with an almost bronze-like patina, the latter covered with time-mellowed tapestries, but to bring them into due relationship they need the Rose Bowl of hammered copper, the wrought-iron Candelabrum, or the richly painted Jewel-Casket.

Only at the Hampton Shops with its mastery of the secrets of Interior Decoration may such combinations as this with certainty be found.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street facing St. Patrick's Cathedral New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture



A New and Better Way to Clean Carpets and Rugs

Why send your Carpets and Rugs to the cleaners when you can do the work yourself quite easily at a cost of only a few cents? Try this: Add 6 heaping tablespoonfuls of

20 MULE TEAM Borax Soap Chips

to 2 quarts of boiling water to make a stiff jelly. Cool. Spread lightly and evenly over carpet or rug and immediately wipe off with a clean, soft cloth. Results are wonderful.

Brightens Colors—Raises Nap

and makes your carpets and rugs look brand new. Clean yours now—you'll be delighted with the results. But be sure and get the right carpet and rug cleanser—20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips. At all grocers.

It's the Borax in the Soap that does the work

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"A sacred obligation lies upon all not risking their lives to give generously and often."

THE American people are responding nobly and generously to the appeal of our Red Cross for funds with which to conduct its great work of mercy and humanity in this war.

The fund is rapidly mounting toward the $100,000,000 mark. And it should be clearly understood that every cent that is given can be used and will be used to **relieve suffering.** There are no limits to what can be done.

People of the warring nations have been stricken as never in history. But up to now our own people have not suffered. While Europe has been pouring out her life-blood, America has experienced a prosperity she had never known before.

Now we ourselves are in this gigantic war. We must now share the suffering which they have endured; we, too, must bear the burdens and we must do our part in a real way.

We are now facing a situation the like of which has never before existed. It is most important that every man and every woman in the United States get a real sense of obligation—some idea of what the people of this country are looked to to supply if we are going to begin our work.

We shall need $100,000,000—and more!

\+ + + +

Not only are the people throughout the whole country giving toward this great cause—and we appreciate that the merit of every gift is really measured by the amount of sacrifice it entails; but our great corporations are continuing to manifest their generosity and large-heartedness by declaring special Red Cross dividends.

We are giving special publicity to these declarations in order to appeal to every stockholder receiving Red Cross dividends to see to it that his share of the dividend goes to the Red Cross at once.

There is no obligation on the part of the stockholder, but the purpose of these corporations has been and is to help the Red Cross. We appeal to every stockholder receiving such dividend to see to it that that purpose is fulfilled.

The corporations which up to noon Saturday had been listed as having declared special Red Cross dividends are, in the order of our notice of such declaration, as follows:

Name.	Amount Dividends
United States Steel Corporation	$5,083,028.00
Utah Copper Co	812,245.00
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co	299,918.55
Chino Copper Co	347,992.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	315,435.80
Butte & Superior Mining Co	116,074.80
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Lines	150,000.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co	588,542.00
American Brake Shoe Co	50,000.00
Kennecott Copper Co	565,000.00
Gulf States Steel Co	76,000.00
The Torrington Co	35,000.00
The Atlas Powder Co	48,617.00
American Brass Co	150,000.00
Hercules Powder Co	71,500.00
Pantasote Leather Co	5,000.00
Stewart Silk Co	25,000.00
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	75,000.00
Chandler Motor Car Co	70,000.00
Chatham & Phenix Bank	35,000.00
American Smelting & Refining Co	610,000.00
Bingham Mines Co	37,000.00
American Radiator Co	122,784.00
International Nickel Co	418,000.00
Standard Screw Co	25,000.00
Magma Copper Co	24,000.00
Irving National Bank	40,000.00
Bankers Trust Co	$225,000.00
Borden's Condensed Milk Co	100,000.00
Bank of Cuba	1,000.00
Union Carbide Co	250,000.00
Crocker Wheeler Co	8,500.00
Manati Sugar Co	39,600.00
National Surety Co	40,000.00
Mohawk Mining Co	50,000.00
Auto Car Co	20,000.00
Great Western Sugar Co	150,000.00
Wolverine Copper Co	30,000.00
Morris & Co	15,000.00
Home Insurance Co	60,000.00
Westinghouse Electric Co	374,000.00
Gotham National Bank	20,000.00
Equitable Trust Co	60,000.00
New York Trust Co	30,000.00
Corn Exchange Bank	35,000.00
Guaranty Trust Co	200,000.00
International Silk Co	15,192.00
Philadelphia National Bank	22,500.00
Metropolitan Trust Co	20,000.00
General Electric Co	1,000,000.00
Liberty National Bank	20,000.00
Inspiration Power Co	295,491.00
Montana Power Co	87,500.00
American Locomotive Co	250,000.00
Arizona Commercial Mining Co	$26,489.00
United Dye Wood Corp	130,000.00
National Lead Co	206,000.00
Anaconda Copper Mining Co	1,165,000.00
Miami Copper Co	93,000.00
Kerr Lake Eng. Co	45,000.00
Baltimore Tube Co	50,000.00
New York Times Co	10,000.00
Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia	10,000.00
Insurance Co. of North America	50,000.00
Seaboard National Bank	10,000.00
Ajax Rubber Co	14,200.00
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co	15,000.00
Alliance Insurance Co	7,500.00
Bethlehem Steel Co	600,000.00
American Exchange Bank	50,000.00
Mechanics & Metals Bank	60,000.00
Terminal Warehouse Co	20,000.00
National Silk Dyeing Co	25,000.00
Girard Trust Co	50,000.00
Bates Mfg. Co	12,000.00
Ohio Leather Co	8,000.00
Penn. Natl. Bank (Phila.)	5,000.00
Tradesmen's Natl. Bank (Phila.)	5,000.00
St. Mary's Mineral Land Co	8,000.00

It is impossible in a brief space to specify the numberless ways in which the generosity of corporations and individuals has been manifested. We desire to call attention, however, to a few striking cases, which may give inspiration to others to act similarly.

1. Many companies are giving the Red Cross a percentage of their gross sales for a certain period.

2. The employees of many companies have made up special co-operative funds to represent their companies; and in one notable case employees asked to be permitted to work overtime a certain number of hours a week and that their pay for such overtime should be credited to the Red Cross.

3. The Salvation Army has done a very exceptional thing. Never before this campaign has it allowed its kettles to be used on street corners for other than its own Christmas collections. This great-hearted organization is during Red Cross Week assisting us in this effective manner in soliciting money from "the man in the street."

\+ + + +

While we are seeking the largest possible contribution from every person or corporation able to give in a big way, we are very anxious that it shall be borne in mind constantly that the Red Cross belongs to the whole people and that the contributions of the small giver are just as welcome as larger gifts—indeed they are indispensable!

Probably never before in the history of this country have as many of our people had their hearts directed toward any one object as completely as this week we are working for the Red Cross. Let no one deny himself the privilege of giving to this appealing cause.

"A sacred obligation lies upon all who are not risking their lives to give generously and often."

Red Cross War Fund Finance Committee

SEWARD PROSSER

Chairman Executive Committee

American War Finance ***Red Cross Committee***

Date.....

Please enter my subscription of $.....

to the American Red Cross War Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

Make checks and money orders payable to the American Red Cross War Fund, and mail to the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York.

No part of the cost of this advertisement is being paid for out of Red Cross funds. It is being borne by special contribution.

WOMEN INTERRUPT REDMOND SERVICE

One Waves Irish Republican Flag, Hisses the Mayor, and Is Put Out by Police.

ANOTHER HECKLES MITCHEL

Audience at Casino Pays Tribute to Irish Nationalist Killed in Battle.

Notwithstanding the presence of large numbers of police and the careful scrutiny of persons who went to the Casino Theatre last night to attend the memorial services in honor of Major William H. K. Redmond, Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament, lately killed in battle in France, there was interruptions by members of the republican faction. The disturbers were women, and the one who interrupted Mayor Mitchel with the most vigorous outbreak was said by detectives who aided in ejecting her from the theatre to have been the one whose waving of the Irish republican flag started the riot at the patriotic meeting at Cooper Union on May 4.

Here, too, it was the republican tricolor of orange, white, and green that started the trouble. Women hissed in the balcony when Mayor Mitchel rose to speak, but there was no further disturbance till he said: "We do honor to Major Redmond as men and women of Irish blood, as citizens of the world concerned in seeing the cause of self-government prosper, as American citizens—"

A woman leaned over the railing of the balcony and flung out the republican flag.

"Redmond stood for the death of the men who fought for liberty!" she cried.

Ushers and detectives ran down and surrounded her, and in a moment they had lifted her from her seat and were dragging her to the exit.

"Leave her alone," said the Mayor. But the ushers and detectives continued to hurry her toward the door.

"Is this liberty?" she shrieked.

"Don't treat her roughly," the Mayor called, and apparently those who were putting her out were as gentle as possible. Another woman from the side of the house howled "Priest baiter!" at the Mayor, but the flag bearer was out on the stairs by that time, and there was no further disturbance inside, though she could be heard clamoring as the ushers led her to the street and saw that she kept out after that. Then the Mayor said: "I want to say to those who in sincerity are so blinded by a prejudice for which, God knows I can't blame them, for it is the product of 700 years of mistreatment, that they can't see into the present situation and understand it. I want to tell them that here is an issue so vital to the world that prejudice must be sunk and all who love liberty must band together for the preservation of the ideals of civilization."

There was no more serious trouble, but one woman—apparently the one who had cried "Priest baiter!" at the Mayor—interrupted the two priests who spoke later with yells of "Independence!" "The Irish republic!" and "How about Easter week?" And this in spite of the fact that all the speakers expressed only admiration for the ideals of the republican insurgents of Dublin and declared that they, as well as Redmond, had died for Ireland.

Stephen McFarland, President of the United Irish League, which organized the meeting, praised Major Redmond as "a patriot, a soldier, and a constitutional revolutionist, who with his colleagues led his people out of the slough of despond and brought them almost to national autonomy." Then he introduced Justice John Ford, permanent Chairman, who in his uniform as Captain in the reserve brought wild shouts from the audience when he expressed the hope that some of the Americans who would lay down their lives in the same cause for which Major Redmond gave his would do so "on captured German soil, even in Berlin itself." He declared that Redmond gave his life for American liberties no less than for Ireland, and added: "Any word spoken or deed done against any country allied with us is a blow at America. In my view the greatest service Americans of Irish birth or extraction can give to Ireland is to enter heart and soul in this war for victory. For Uncle Sam will have a high seat at the peace table and his voice and vote will be most potent there. He will see to it that justice is done to Ireland, and there is no better friend of Ireland in the world than the Commander in Chief of the American Army and Navy, President Woodrow Wilson.

Mayor Mitchel referred to Major Redmond's first visit to this country, "when the Government of Great Britain was trying for what, please God, will be the last time in history, a coercion act," and declared that "until the casualty lists come back to teach our people what has been learned in Europe they must be told constantly that if this war is not fought out to allied victory in Europe the American people will be compelled to fight it out on their own soil."

Shane Leslie praised Redmond's religion and patriotism, and spoke of the striking coincidence that he had been in Parliament twenty-five years as a representative of County Clare, the home of so many of the "wild geese" who died fighting the battles of France in the eighteenth century.

The Rev. Dr. Sigourney Fay said that no nation faithful to its religion had ever lost its nationality. "Ireland today," he said, "whether Catholic or Protestant, is profoundly Christian, and Ireland is a nation and will ever be."

Monsignor John P. Chidwick said: "The way in which William Redmond died for his country will be in my opinion the strongest argument for the freedom of his country. The whole world will point to the fields of France, where thousands of Irishmen have shed their blood for the imperiled cause, and the world will demand that a share of victory shall go to these Irishmen. The strongest argument which we shall use, if necessary, to shameface a nation refusing justice to Ireland will be the death of Major Redmond and the thousands who died with him. While championing with all my power the rights of my own country, my native land, America, I shall insist with all my power that my country insist on justice to that country which has preserved its nationality through 700 years of persecution."

WOMAN SEEKS WAR WORK.

Miss Leilah Pugh Will Offer Services as Driver to France.

Miss Leilah Pugh, who is stopping at the Hotel Vanderbilt, will sail for France soon to offer her services to the American Ambulance Corps as a driver.

She is a Sergeant in the Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service and has met the requirements of the Police Department as a motor driver.

Since war was declared against Germany Miss Pugh has been aiding recruiting in New York City and rendering other volunteer service with her automobile.

LARKIN'S WORDS IN PROSECUTOR'S HANDS

U. S. Attorney France Undecided About Case of the Labor Agitator.

POLICE WANT HIM TRIED

Berkman Still in Jail, But $49,000 Surety Offered Will be Examined Today.

A stenographic copy of the remarks made by James Larkin, Irish labor agitator, when he made an attack upon the Government and advised his hearers not to submit to conscription under the selective draft law, has been given to United States Attorney Melville J. France by police assigned to report upon a Socialist meeting at Cypress and Myrtle Avenues, Queens, on Friday night. Inspector T. J. Kelly and Captain West of the Glendale Police Station have urged that the Federal authorities take action against the alien agitator, but Mr. France said last night he had not decided whether charges would be brought.

Larkin was arrested at the meeting on the charge of disorderly conduct after he had singled out a detective in the audience and made a bitter attack upon him, and upon the Government. He was held in $500 bail for examination in the Jamaica Police Court on Thursday. According to the stenographic copy, Larkin, in attacking the detective, said:

"He looks like an Irishman. I am certain he is an Irishman, and he is like a lot of others. He falls asleep and only wakes up when some one says something against the Government. Now watch me wake him up."

In making an attack upon the selective draft law he said that "soldiers were a lot of hired assassins," and added: "I didn't tell you not to obey the conscription law, but I would not submit to conscription. Stand by me and end the war!"

Alexander Berkman fumed in jail yesterday, although $49,000 in cash and property had been offered as bail for him. Of the $49,000 only $10,000 was in cash. In addition the anarchists had offered an equity of $39,000 in Brooklyn property. Emma Goldman and her counsel flew around attempting to get Berkman out of jail, but Harold A. Content, the assistant United States District Attorney, who has been attending the "Red" meetings, went to the country yesterday and would not let Mr. Berkman leave jail to address "Red" meetings. He is exercising his right to take forty-eight hours to investigate the surety offered.

"I have all tomorrow to investigate that surety," Mr. Content said yesterday, "and if the bail is satisfactory Berkman will probably be out on Tuesday." Berkman and his associate will be put on trial on Wednesday.

It has been decided that no action will be taken against Miss Eleanor Wilson Parker, the former Barnard student, acquitted of the charge of conspiracy last week, for her work in distributing letters denouncing the jury that brought in a verdict of guilty against Owen Cattell and Charles Francis Phillips, the Columbia students who sought to obstruct the operation of the draft law. It has not yet been learned whether the letters purporting to have been written by Mrs. Freda Kirchwey Clark, daughter of Dean Kirchwey, formerly of the Columbia Law School, and by her husband, Evans Clark, professor in Princeton University, were genuine. These letters had been published in a Socialist newspaper, together with a letter said to have been written by Randolph Bourne.

T. P. O'CONNOR HERE AS IRELAND'S ENVOY

Continued from Page 1.

in the war do not speak of their grief in going about their daily duties. It is only by the whitened hair and the drawn features that we can judge of what they are inwardly suffering."

"When do you think it will end?" Mr. O'Connor was asked.

"Who can tell with any faint degree of certainty?" The Irish leader replied: "There can be only one outcome of the war and we must fight on until that is achieved. One of our leading military authorities said to me that large numbers of airplanes massed together in an attack on the German lines would lend a great aid in striking a decisive blow at the enemy."

Referring to the recent airplane raids over London in which more than 200 persons were killed, Mr. O'Connor said that they were shocking but would have no effect from a military point of view.

Mr. O'Connor said he was in London during two Zeppelin raids and would have seen one of the big air machines brought down near his house if he had not been too lazy to get out of bed and go to the window.

"I had been fast asleep," Mr. O'Connor said, "when I was awakened by a great noise in the streets. As an old politician, I realized that it was cheers outside which had aroused me from my slumbers, and I said to myself that a Zeppelin must be toppling down from the clouds. If I had gone to the window instead of going to sleep again I should have had a fine view of the Zepp, which was on fire and lit up the district for miles as it plunged downward.

"The war and the demand for wheat, oats, and other grains," Mr. O'Connor said, "had caused the British Government to till all available land, tending toward the solution in Ireland of the ranch problem.

"While the land under cultivation in England," Mr. O'Connor said, "has increased 300,000 acres, in Ireland it has increased by 700,000 acres. Fully 10 per cent. of this Irish land, broken up for tillage, was drawn by the Government from grazing lands reserved for breeding sheep, horses, and cattle."

When he was asked what effect the submarine campaign had had upon the food supply in England, Mr. O'Connor said that it was no doubt serious, but he had not seen any one going hungry.

"The people of all classes," he said, "paid more for food and ate less.

"Before the war," he continued, "living was as luxurious as it possibly may be in New York today. People giving a dinner would never think of placing less than ten dishes before their guests. Today that is all changed and three dishes are all one sees in a first class restaurant or the homes of wealthy men, and no one complains or expresses a desire for more. Members of Parliament, friends of mine, who believed that the potato was the most succulent of vegetables, went without the tubers for three weeks at their meals in the House of Commons restaurant without remarks and eat rice and turnips instead."

SHEET STEEL WAGES STAND.

Manufacturers and Workers Finally Agree Without an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24.—There will be no increase in the production cost of sheet steel or tin plate by reason of wage scales or working conditions in the independent plants which divide production with the United States Steel Corporation. The six-day wage conference between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Workers reached an agreement shortly before dark today after a deadlock had for a time seemed inevitable.

The manufacturers won out against any allowance of additional helpers, but the wages of the steel and tin workers, based upon the selling price of the wares they produce, is to remain in force for the next twelve months. Out of each 5 cents advance above the base agreed upon the men in the mills will receive 1¼ cents. Every sixty days a committee for the workers compute the scale from sworn statements furnished by the manufacturers.

Canada Would End Fishery Dispute.

OTTAWA, June 24.—An effort will be made by the Canadian Government to settle the international fisheries differences on the Pacific Coast between this country and the United States. It was announced that a commission had been appointed to confer with representatives of the United States, the members being Sanford Evans of Ottawa, F. T. James of Toronto, and H. B. Thompson of Victoria, C. B.

Few Casualties in Havana Blowup.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 24.—Only one person was killed, ten were wounded, three probably fatally, in the Cabañas fortress explosion yesterday. The wounded were hit by flying stones. A large gap was blown out of the side of the fortress along the harbor front.

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14,000	5%	5 & bas't.	Brick	Apartment	2,544	21,000
23,500	5%	2 & bas't.	Br. & Stone	Apartment	4,320	37,500

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Here's a hot tip.
Give up those heavy cigars in this warm weather and keep cool by smoking those mild
JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
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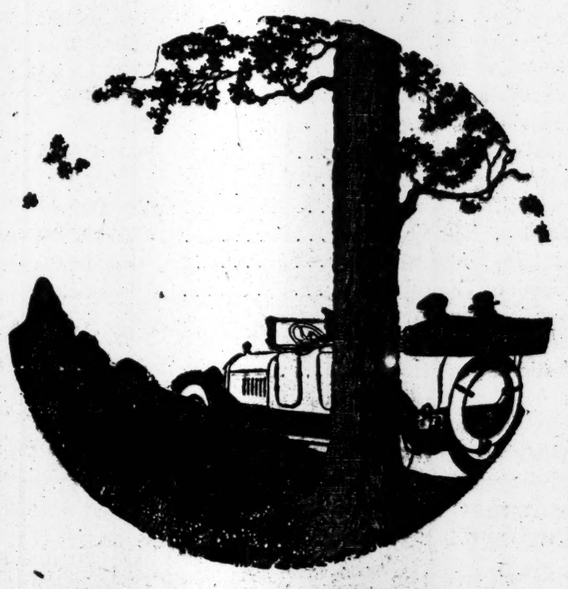
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NATIONAL AIR SUNG BY 2,000 AT CONCERT

Civic Orchestra's Sunday Night Entertainment Turns Into a Patriotic Demonstration.

PLEA MADE FOR RECRUITS

Job Hedges Says America Sends a Message of Encouragement to France.

The second of the Civic Orchestra concerts, and first of the Sunday night "pops," drew a large audience at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, with all the cheaper seats sold out and others well filled. Maggie Teyte was soloist in an air from "Madam Butterfly," which she encored in English with "The Little Gray Home in the West." Robert Lortat, the French pianist, played in brilliant style the C minor concerto of Saint-Saëns. Pierre Monteux conducted Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture, Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice," and Chabrier's "Festival Polonaise."

All the 2,000 listeners stood up and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," which the orchestra played midway in the program, and they sprang to their feet again to cheer a squad of young fellows in uniforms of the army, navy, and Marine Corps, sent out by the Recruiting Battalion of Service Men, who stood at attention on the platform during brief speeches by Charles Alfred Bill and Job Hedges. Mr. Bill asked all citizens to help in the present Recruiting Week, when General Bell will speak at a rally Tuesday evening, followed on Friday by a great parade.

The concert sounded like a recruiting meeting with its cheering and applause. Mr. Hedges talked about the war. "It was just as sure that America would get into this war when the Kaiser's army crossed the Belgian border," he exclaimed, "as it is sure that day follows night." He called on Americans to work together "like these men," pointing to the orchestra, "so that the great harmony of life may go ringing down the ages."

"Every man and woman is either for his or her country or against it," the speaker said. "The person who is indifferent is against it. The time has arrived when no American citizen can utter one single word of disloyalty. It was assumed at the beginning of this war that America wouldn't go in. That was a pretty fair guess, based on our habits of peace. They thought we were walking in our sleep, but they found that this great nation has a great spirit after all.

"We believe in government from the bottom up There are three or four nations concentrated in one part of the world who think that a few men have a right from God to govern other people. In the wisdom of Congress, in the wisdom of the President, under authority of law, we are going to send men—our men—to help the people who have taken care of us up to now. We're going to underwrite this war.

"Our message to France and to England is, 'Hold fast, we're coming.' Tonight, as we look over there, we can seem to hear the people of those civilizations of the past, men and women who gave their lives for the civilization of today, and they say to us, 'Hold fast, preserve what we gave, so that what is good in life and in humanity may endure to future generations and for all time.'"

The Recruiting Battalion of Service Men, as explained by Mr. Bill in introducing Mr. Hedges, is an organization of 2,000 men, who have worn the uniform of the United States, and are going out in squads every night to address meetings of trade unions, fraternal orders, political clubs, and young men's associations.

The big rally on Tuesday will be held at the Harvard Club, while in the parade on Friday along Third and Eighth Avenues and Broadway groups of eight men, with fife and drum boys, will drop out at each corner to enroll recruits.

CROWDS AT PARK CONCERTS

Music for the People in the Mall and Stuyvesant Square.

Crowds on the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon heard the second of the city's free concerts by D'Aquin's Military Band, with a program from Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Weber, to Verdi, Tschaikowsky, Dvorak, D'Aquin, and George M. Cohan. Half a mile of people stood up with hats off during the playing of American national airs.

At Stuyvesant Square the first of a series of volunteer concerts by various neighborhood societies was given by the Schubert Symphony Society of young men of the east side, led by Henry Lefkowitch. Anthems of various nations were played, and the crowd also stood up and shouted "Hats off!" for the American songs Beginning next Sunday and later, there will be free Sunday concerts in fifteen of the parks in Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs.

BATHER BREAKS HIS NECK.

High School Boy Dives Into Shallow Water at Coney.

Jacob Farbman, a high school student of 122 St. Marks Place, Manhattan, diving from the top of a timber-breakwater yesterday at the foot of Oceanic Walk, Coney Island, hit a shallow spot of sand and broke his neck. His friends on the beach did not know he had been hurt until they saw him swept back and forth in the breakers. He was unconscious when they got him to the beach and he was alive when he reached the Coney Island Hospital, but physicians said he could not long survive.

The opening of the Municipal Baths and the bathing season generally at the Island, together with the host of other attractions that were opened to the public, attracted the largest crowd yesterday of the season, which the police estimated at 300,000 persons. The day was marked also by numerous arrests, and for the first time in several years the Coney Island jail was filled with petty offenders.

An attorney living at Sea Gate, whose name was not disclosed by the police, reported that he and his wife and four companions, two men and two women, were annoyed and followed by ten soldiers while going home early yesterday morning. The attorney told the police that his party was overtaken at West Twenty-fifth Street and Surf Avenue and that three of the soldiers tried to take the women from their escorts. Two of the soldiers were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Albert R. Gross, an auctioneer, of 830 East 163d Street, caused the arrest of Edward Harting, a trolley conductor, with whom and the motorman of a car Gross had an altercation, during which he says he lost a diamond ring valued at $1,200. Although Gross said the ring was simply "lost," the conductor was held on a grand larceny charge.

Miss Elizabeth Connor of 130 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by the automobile of L. P. Pawl, 2,617 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, suffering a severe scalp wound. She was taken to the Coney Island Hospital by Dr. Harris.

Jersey Guardsman Drowns.

George Kenner, 19 years old, of 619 John Street, West Hoboken, a soldier of Company C of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, had leave of absence yesterday, and went in swimming from the Jersey Central Railroad's Pier 19 in Communipaw, and was drowned.

JEWS HOLD CHARITY FETE.

Felix M. Warburg Entertains 100 Delegates of Societies.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation of Jewish Charities, entertained about 100 delegates of various societies in the federation at his home here today.

Addresses were made by Mr. Warburg, Dr. Julius Goodman, Leo Arnstein, Mrs. William Linstein, Marks Hyman, and I. Edwin Goldwasser.

The meeting was really a fête to mark the end of the temporary organization, as on July 1 the permanent organization will go into effect. It was stated that during the year there had been more than $2,000,000 subscribed for Jewish relief. It was arranged to interest 100,000 Jews in the United States and have them agree to subscribe $10 a year, which would make a fund of $1,000,000 for relief work. A campaign to get four thousand Jewish societies enrolled with the federation will be started.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Norman Trevor has been engaged as Eleanor Painter's leading man in "The Pursuit of Pamela," Chester Bailey Fernald's comedy, in which the prima donna will have her first dramatic role. Mr. Trevor ended an 8 engagement in Barrie's "The New Word" at the Empire Saturday night. "The Pursuit of Pamela" will be produced by Oliver Morosco in one of his California playhouses shortly, preparatory to its presentation here in September.

Reinold Wolf and Louis A. Hirsch have been commissioned by Cohan & Harris to write a musical comedy for Fall production. The two collaborated in writing the book and music of last season's "Follies."

The Empire Theatre, which closed for the season Saturday night, will be reopened in September with "Rambler Rose," the Smith-Jacobi musical comedy in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred.

Mrs. Roy C. Wilcox, who before her marriage recently was Diantha Pattison, will accompany her husband to France soon. Mr. Wilcox will serve in an ambulance corps and Mrs. Wilcox as a nurse. Upon her return she expects to continue her stage career.

This will be the last week of William Collier's engagement in "Nothing But the Truth" at the Longacre. Saturday night's performance will be the 339th in New York. "His Little Widows" will also end its engagement at the Astor at the same time. Both plays will be sent on tour next season.

George Foster Platt has engaged Cathleen Nesbit, Lionel Atwill, Frances Carson, Wallis Clark, Maude Milton, and Cecil Yapp for the stock company he will direct in Milwaukee during the Summer.

Among the new musical productions the Shuberts will make the coming season will be Franz Lehar's "The Star Gazer," Edmund Eysler's "Lieutenant Gus" and "When Two Love," Roland Oliver's "The Cave Lady," and Hamilton Sims's "Love's Light." They contemplate recruiting the casts of these in a larger measure than usual from the ranks of operatic stars now in this country because of the war.

Doris Fredo and Clare Stratton have been engaged for a second company being organized to present "Love o' Mike" on tour.

Justine Johnstone's Little Club will close for the Summer next Saturday night. It will reopen in the Fall.

DR. YOUNG PREDICTS VICTORY FOR 'DRYS'

Injustice of "Dry" at Front and "Wet" at Home, He Says, Will Be Felt.

DR. EATON SCORES TRAITORS

Applauded When He Advocates Death for Those Who Hold Back Our Military Preparation.

If the Senate adopts the Food bill with the House prohibition clause in it, a dry nation will inevitably follow, said the Rev. S. Edward Young in his sermon last night in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. He called the prohibitory section "the greatest reform legislation since the anti-slavery amendment." Everybody, said Dr. Young, must agree on the injustice of "dryness" at the front, while the nonfighters obtained all the liquor they wished. It will be this public appreciation of injustice that will push the bill through the Senate, the pastor concluded.

"Slinking whisperers, slackers, and cowards" were a few of the designations for those who hold back our military preparation that Dr. Eaton used yesterday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Eaton advocated death for such traitors, and won a round of applause from a group of uniformed officers in his congregation. He rapped the food speculators whose greed he said is as criminal as Alfredo Cocchi. A plea to the nation to keep a steady stream of newspapers and other publications moving trenchward for American soldiers, closed his sermon.

In a sermon deprecating the fact that few foreign-born Americans had yet enlisted, Dr. Reisner of Grace Methodist Church said that recently he addressed 900 marines in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Americanism, only to find later that all but eight of his auditors had been born in this country. Dr. Reisner said that if the enthusiasm shown over the war missions which had come here could be turned into a desire to enlist, it "would send a chill down the back of the Kaiser even greater than that which coursed his spine when he heard the news about the Liberty Loan."

The chaplain of the London City Guards, the Rev. Dr. William C. Minifie, told of the tragedy of Belgium, yesterday in a talk delivered at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Dr. Minifie, who is here in the interest of the International Bible Institute, told of that organization's work among the Belgian sufferers.

In Hope Baptist Church, Broadway and 104th Street, last night the Rev. Dr. E. S. Halloway, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Billy Sunday trail hitters, spoke enthusiastically of the results of the evangelist's campaign here. William B. Miller, Secretary of the same committee, spoke in the same vein in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He said that thousands of the trail hitters had chosen to ally themselves with the Roman Catholic Church. As fast as the lists of converts were prepared they were being turned over to the different churches. Six thousand names of trail hitters were yet to be canvassed, said Mr. Miller.

From the dawn of time down to the Russian revolution the battle to make democracy was traced yesterday by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, who spoke in place of Dr. Jowett in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Clark declared that "God is making the world safe for a rule of the people, by the people and for the people."

GIRLS ATTACKED ON ROAD.

Two of Assailants Caught by Home Defense Guards.

Miss Edith Miles, 18 years old, daughter of Recorder Alfred Miles of 123 Thirtieth Street, Woodcliff, N. J., and Miss Mary Egan of 926 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, were on their way early yesterday morning from Palisade Park to the Miles home when they were surrounded by six men at a dark spot on the road. Before either girl could scream Miss Miles was struck and dropped unconscious.

Miss Egan fought and her cries were heard by Louis Peraud, Sr., a wealthy manufacturer and Home Defense Guard living two doors from the Miles house. He and his son, Louis, Jr., a United States marine home on furlough, made for the men, and the elder Peraud fired two shots from his revolver at the assailants who broke for cover. Mr. Peraud managed to back two of the men against a wall and hold them there until the police arrived. The men said they were Joseph McDonald, 26, of 415 West Sixteenth Street and John Barry, 25, of 210 Eighth Avenue, this city. The men will be arraigned today before Recorder Miles for a hearing.

GET $22,000 IN GEMS AT SUMMER HOMES

Thieves Enter Houses of Three Wealthy Residents of Suffolk County and Rifle Safes.

TAKE $15,000 IN ONE PLACE

Henry A. Robbins of New York Principal Victim—Robbers Leave No Trace.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 24.—Jewelry thieves have been reaping a rich harvest in Suffolk County within the last three or four days, according to the reports which have been made to Sheriff Andrew W. Biggs. The Sheriff was notified on Friday that on the previous night thieves had carried away about $6,000 in jewelry and $400 in cash from a cabinet safe in the rooms of Mrs. Horace Russell at Southampton.

Today the Sheriff learned that some time between Thursday night and yesterday morning there had been a $15,000 jewelry robbery at the Summer home of Henry A. Robbins of New York. He was also informed late this afternoon that thieves had entered the home of W. H. Lowney at Brightwaters last night and had carried away about $800 worth of jewelry. No trace of any of the thieves has been found.

The jewelry in the Robbins home had been placed in a safe by Mrs. Robbins Thursday night. She had locked the safe, she says. She went to the safe yesterday morning and found the jewelry gone. She notified the insurance company, and today she sent word to the Sheriff.

At the Lowney home entrance was gained through a window. The thief broke open a jewel cabinet, took the jewelry, and managed to get away without having been heard or seen.

The Russell jewel robbery was a peculiar one. Mrs. Russell had planned a trip to New York, and had removed her jewelry from a large safe in the house to a small one in her own room. That was a little after 7 o'clock Thursday night. Mrs. Russell went down to dinner, and about three hours later returned to her room to find that the safe door was open and the jewelry and money were gone.

DENOUNCES CHICAGO MAYOR

Bishop Kinsolving Says Such Men Should Be Driven from Earth.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—In a patriotic address at Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church here today, Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving of the Diocese of Texas denounced Mayor Thompson of Chicago, whose conduct, he said, savored of disloyalty if not of treason, when he refused to receive the allied mission to the United States at Chicago and would not cooperate in the Liberty Loan.

"Such men," Bishop Kinsolving declared, "should not only be driven from the country, but driven from the earth."

"We must all do our bit," he said, "and if we accomplish this no matter how little it is, it will amount to a great deal. In the pursuit of my duties I am compelled to do considerable traveling, and, in my travels I hear constantly on the trains men and women whose treasonable talk and disloyalty make my blood boil. There is a time for action and a time for talk, and I believe that the time has come to stop talking. We have tolerated too long the conspiracies all over the country. We are informed that we have thousands of spies among us. If this be so no mercy should be shown to those who are caught."

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917. Evs. World: "Dazzled Blinking New York."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Biggest Operatic Hit in New York. New Shubert Production Music by OSCAR STRAUSS. MY LADY'S GLOVE with CHARLES PURCELL. GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Like the breath of springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20. Thea., E. of B'way.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK, "Plots and Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah." Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

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RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild & Woolly," and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY THIS WEEK.

B'way & 47th St. STRAND MOON 11 30 "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED" Expose on Food Speculation.—Endorsed by HERBERT C. HOOVER. Arbuckle Comedy, Strand Ladies Quartette, Orch.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. OLIVE THOMAS in "Madcap Madge." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10, 15c; Evs. 15, 25, 50c.

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FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. EVERY DAY, 1:30 to 11:30. Two Extraordinary Attractions. BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" FROM HIS GREAT LINCOLN CYCLE. ALSO—THE FAMOUS ENGLISH War Tanks IN ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE. Benefit American & British War Relief.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Fatty Arbuckle in "The Rough House." H. B. Warner in "GOD'S MAN."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. "FOLLOW THE FLAG," Fatty Ald Seats Arbuckle in "The Rough House" Reserved and 8 other big Acts. 25, 35, 50

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

UNTIMELY ZEAL FOR PROHIBITION

The Food Administration bill has passed the House of Representatives with an amendment that, if finally accepted, would cost the country $850,000,000 yearly. Apart from any other objection to the attachment of an out-and-out prohibition measure to a bill designed to conserve the nation's food supply in a time of great peril, the prospective loss to the revenues of the entire sum derived annually from liquor taxes is open to serious objection. The Senate should keep the provisions of the bill restricting the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors within reasonable bounds.

In the House of Representatives 365 members, after a bitter contest, have chosen to go on record as favoring absolute prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war. It is probable that many of those who voted for the drastic liquor amendment Saturday night did so in order to get the bill through on time, confident that the Senate would reasonably modify it. Restriction of the use of foodstuffs in distilleries may be necessary. It is well for the law to recognize the essential fact that our food supplies must be protected at whatever cost. But to turn the Food Administration bill, at the last moment of the House debate upon it, into a strict prohibition measure, without counting the cost at all, is going too far. It is utterly unreasonable. The pending Revenue bill is already large enough without the addition of another huge sum to make up for the elimination of $850,000,000 of present taxes. The effect of the liquor amendment is to change the character of the Food bill, to make its main provisions practically subordinate to the prohibition of the manufacture of liquors.

All this distraction of legislative energy from the main business of the hour, this continuous attempt to make a subsidiary question principal, seriously interferes with war measures. Senator WADSWORTH has proposed an amendment to the Food Control bill which gives the President power to prohibit the use of food materials in the manufacture of distilled liquors, beers, and ales. That is the proper method. It was employed by the House in the provision authorizing the President to commandeer existing stocks of alcoholic liquors if alcohol is needed in the manufacture of explosives. He may be trusted to use that authority with discretion. Instead of making an iron rule, founded on a disputed theory, give the President the power to act as necessity requires. That is sound economics. The other course is premature, and therefore without justification. Whenever, in the interests of economy, efficiency, and grain preservation, national prohibition is necessary, the President should have the power to prescribe it, as a war measure, and for no other reason. The plain duty of the Senate is to eliminate the prohibitive amendment and substitute for it one based on an intelligent consideration of the situation.

EXPORT ASSOCIATIONS.

Again the House has passed by a great majority, 240 to 29, the Webb bill for the promotion and extension of our foreign trade by permitting exporting manufacturers to form co-operative associations like those of foreign origin with which they must compete. There was a vote of 8 to 1 for it in the House last year, but in the Senate no action followed. It was taken up a month ago in the Senate, on a favorable committee report, and laid aside after a brief debate. What the House has now done should suggest to the other branch of Congress the expediency of concurrence without delay. The proposed co-operative associations or joint selling agencies are needed during the war, as Mr. WEBB said, and will be very useful after peace comes.

There is no warrant for opposition on the ground that legalized use of such associations in export trade would or might lead to the making of combinations for the harmful control of trade at home. This ground is pre-vented by the restrictions imposed in the bill. The Federal Trade Commission has shown that these are sufficient. Any attempt to evade them by means of combinations in the domestic market would be followed by prosecution. The Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws have not been repealed. Earnest support of the bill by the Federal Trade Commission should have weight. No one will say that the Commission is inclined to regard combinations and trusts here with favor. Within a few days it has asked for the prosecution of a group of lumber dealers.

Our exporters would be enabled by the bill to meet foreign competitors on equal terms. Before the war the most effective export associations were those of Germany. In the last year new ones have been formed in several countries. In the Senate, as in the House, there is a majority for the bill, and eventually it will be a law. Exporters would like to carry out their plans for co-operation. They should be encouraged now to work for preservation of the foreign trade we have gained and for an increase of it.

LABOR ARBITRATION.

Eight labor controversies have been settled within the last few weeks by the Department of Labor's Commissioner of Conciliation. In a majority of these cases there was an increase of wages. The growing cost of living has suggested demands for higher pay, and reports of the Federal Trade Commission say it is the cause of much unrest. In two places workmen are now on strike. Application for wage increases from 10,000 sheet iron and tin-plate workers, the cloakmakers in this city, and employés of Northeastern shipyards are now pending.

When mediation and arbitration are proposed by either side in such controversies, this method of adjustment should be accepted. Officers representing unions in all the metal trades formally offered some weeks ago to sign an agreement binding these unions to consent that all differences in their industries shall be settled in this way. This offer should be welcomed and approved by employers. Such an agreement would be useful now in the sheet iron and tinplate factories. It is asserted by the Department of Labor that employers at the shipyards reject mediation and arbitration. The demands and arguments of the men should be considered by competent judges, empowered by both sides to make a binding decision. Everybody knows that work at shipyards ought not to be interrupted or delayed. Arbitration should not be opposed by the employers. They should ask for it.

REGULAR ARMY WEEK.

Men between the ages of 21 and 31 years who are registered for the selective draft are not debarred from enlistment in the regular army. This is "regular army week." Before next Saturday night the roster of our permanently established army must be increased by the admission of 70,000 recruits. Enlistments have been many since April 1, but the army is not yet at war strength and time presses. Throughout the country a "drive" has begun to attract able-bodied men to military service. Men who enlist now will take their places with units of trained men. They will be enabled quickly to master the rudiments of military education. They will learn much from association with men who know all there is for a soldier to know. They will be well paid. The basic pay of a private soldier in the British Army is $89 a year, in the French Army $20 a year, in the Italian $70. The first pay of an American soldier in the ranks is now $360 a year. He pays nothing for his uniform, food, or lodging. Medical attention is free. A thrifty soldier can save nearly all he earns. What is more, the chances for promotion are excellent. There will be many vacancies to fill among the noncommissioned officers, and a Sergeant or Corporal who has the right qualities will stand a good chance of further advancement. Men of superior intelligence are needed. In a period of war the soldier's life is not a monotonous routine. It should be borne in mind, too, that enlistment now is only for the period of the war.

The appeal will be most effective, doubtless, among young men of 18 and 19 years who are eager for military service but were debarred by law from the draft registration. There are also many men between the ages of 31 and 40, not liable to the draft, who have strength and energy and are well fitted for soldiering, and they have their chance to serve their country now. Citizenship papers are not required of the recruit. Aliens will not be drafted, but they may volunteer.

There is no doubt that the recruiting "drive" will be successful. The nation's experience with the sale of the Liberty bonds and the Red Cross Fund will be repeated in this call for soldiers. The President's proclamation will not be disregarded. No doubt, the required number of men could have been obtained in the leisurely manner of recruiting within a month or so, but we cannot spare more time. It is imperative that the regular army, upon which the burden of early service in the war will rest, shall be filled within this week. It will be filled. More men will volunteer than can be accepted, but all will have their opportunity in time. Very soon we shall be doing our part actively in the world war for the perpetuation of freedom. In spite of the croakers, Secretary BAKER has been enabled to announce that the new cantonments for the national army, to be raised by the selective draft, will be ready by Sept. 1, or not much later. The draft will begin next week, and more than 1,000,000 men will be selected at first. This will be a slow process, for there will be many exemptions, but there will be ample time to get the first 625,000 in the camps ready for intensive training early next Fall. By the middle of November most of these men will have had three months of training. They will need much more, but they will get some of that behind the battle lines in France.

The last contract for the building of the military cities was awarded on Saturday. We are indeed making progress. Even if those National Guard regiments not already in the Federal service are not called until August, they are all organized, many of their members are seasoned soldiers, and they are taking in many recruits every day. The National Guard will be ready for war service before the drafted army, but by this time next year the American people will have a trained army to be reckoned with in comparison with the troops of our allies. It will have plenty to do. The intention of the Federal Government to have the nation perform its fair share of the work in the restoration of democratic ideals is indicated in the interviews with Secretary DANIELS and Secretary BAKER reported in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday. This war is to be fought to the end, and that end will be definite. "To "shorten the period of the war by a "single minute," says Mr. BAKER, "is a noble ambition, but the peace "we must have is not a mere cessa-"tion of hostilities." "This war is not going to end," says Mr. DANIELS, "until civilized nations are sure that "the barbarities which have devel-"oped in the last three years have "ended forever."

SHIPS FOR THE PACIFIC.

We have only a few ships on the Pacific, where carriers are needed now for the transportation of munitions and railway supplies to Russia. There were eleven at the beginning of the war, but the number has been reduced to eight, and these are vessels having an average capacity of only 3,000 tons. The number and tonnage of Japanese ships have been greatly increased, and carriers owned in European neutral countries are now at work on that ocean.

Senator PHELAN read in the Senate on the 15th an impressive statement prepared and sent to him by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, showing the changes which have taken place. While the total of tonnage has been almost doubled since 1914, the American share has fallen from 33 to 8 per cent., and that of Japan has grown from 56 to 74 per cent. The Chamber urged Senator PHELAN to work for more ships, saying that unless they should be obtained the munition factories might be forced to shut down for lack of imported raw materials. In the following table the leading facts set forth in the statement, which contained the name and tonnage of every vessel, are shown:

	Number. 1914.	1917.	—Tonnage.— 1914.	1917.
American ...	11	8	55,289	23,211
Japanese	24	60	96,624	220,394
Dutch	..	8	.....	29,660
Norwegian ..	1	6	2,788	19,455
British	5	1	15,360	6,322
Total	41	89	168,961	299,182

It will be seen that among the newcomers are eight vessels owned in Holland and five carrying the Norwegian flag, while only one British ship is now sailing from our coast. Japan has nearly three-fourths of the entire tonnage, the growth of her merchant marine having been stimulated by subsidies paid to transportation companies and shipyards.

Our Government will supply the demand for carriers on the Pacific by taking ships which are now approaching completion in yards on the Western coast. It now has power to do this, and its intention to use the power has been made known. In all our yards seven weeks ago the builders were at work on 704 ships, having a capacity of 2,253,700 tons, or more than seven times the quantity reported by the San Francisco Chamber to be in the service. Many of these ships will be launched in Pacific waters. The British Government owns or controls nearly half of the tonnage. It will place its new vessels at the disposition of our Government. Soon there will be additional ships under the American flag on the Pacific, bringing raw material to the munition factories and carrying to Vladivostok the supplies which Russia needs.

THE LAST STAND AGAINST THE TRUTH.

The misrepresentations of the United States which are appearing in the German newspapers are not the result of error or misunderstanding. The well-drilled German press moves with admirable precision, as if on dress parade. It will be recalled that when President WILSON'S note to Russia was published the German Government ordered that no comment be made for forty-eight hours. By that time it had decided on the line to be taken, and the disciplined regiment of German newspapers was ordered to the front; the line to be taken was that of representing the President as an individual senator, who was laughed at by the good-natured American public.

Similarly, every misrepresentation that now appears in the German press is the product not of ignorance, but of a carefully worked out line of policy. It was not ignorance that impelled the Frankfurter Zeitung's returned American correspondent, who certainly knew better, to inform his readers that Marshal JOFFRE had an ice-cold reception in the United States. It is not ignorance which leads the German papers to describe the Liberty Loan as a failure, when it was oversubscribed 52 per cent. and taken by 4,000,000 subscribers—the most monumentally successful first loan ever made by a Government in war time. It is surely not ignorance which causes the constant reiteration of the fable that America will send no army to Europe; that she is raising it to fight Japan, and is using the German war to blind that country; that she will send only hospital units to Europe and keep her soldiers here until she is ready to launch them at unsuspecting Japan.

If not ignorance, what is it? It is not the individual opinion of the newspapers that print it; it is their disciplined obedience to the higher power which, after anxious meditation, has deliberately resolved on this kind of comment as a military measure. Why this kind, instead of some other? Because this calculated misrepresentation will reassure and tranquillize the German people, for the present, with regard to any danger to be apprehended from America. The German Government is not in the least deceived, and it undoubtedly knows that the time will arrive when its people cannot be deceived any longer. But it calculates coolly that the wrath of the people when they learn the deception is of much less importance than the uneasiness which they would feel now if they knew the truth. And for this there is a simple but cogent reason.

The Government has made the people believe that the U-boat war will bring peace before the year is out. It is necessary to hold before the German people constantly the ignis fatuus of an early and triumphant peace. Meanwhile the Government is working feverishly to make its promise good. It cannot permit disturbing truths to break in. It is for that reason that it misrepresents to its people the nature of the British gains on the western front; not that the German people are so weak as to be unnerved at the mere news of a British victory, but that it is essential to keep from them any news of a character that might arouse doubt about the probability of an early peace.

Therefore, the German papers are instructed to paint for their readers a wholly imaginary picture of America; America utterly indifferent to the war and largely hostile to it; nobody in America interested in it except the fanatical WILSON, who is mad with ambition to play a historic part; the draft resisted, the loan a failure; France befooled with promises of troops and getting only doctors. The fact that such tactics are necessary shows the essential weakness of Germany's military position, despite all appearances to the contrary. So short a time as a year ago it was not necessary for the Government to lie to the people about important facts—lie to them for military reasons, lie to them to prevent a collapse of popular confidence which would endanger the army and the throne. That is what it is doing now, and that is why it is doing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Census Does Have Some Merits.

That the number of people who have sought to evade registration in the census to ascertain the State's military resources should have been greater than of those who refused to enroll under the Federal census in preparation for the selective draft can be due only to the fact that it covered so much more ground as to age, as well as both sexes. Thus more of the disaffected and the eccentric—more pro-Germans, cowards and cranks—were encountered and manifested the qualities that would be expected from them. Then, for some rather mysterious reason, the idea that the State census was a really serious and peremptory thing, with painful consequences to follow refusal to answer the questions asked, has failed to permeate a good many minds, some of them with no, or poor, excuses for failure to understand what was plain enough.

In not a few instances the possessors of these minds, when warned that they would either register or go to jail, only smiled in naïve and happy confidence that imprisonment was not thinkable for folk of their sort. There is to be a rude surprise for these persons within a day or two. It was the pacifists that made trouble for the takers of the Federal census, but they seem for the most part to have submitted cheerfully to that of the State, presumably because between it and actual fighting the relation was rather remote. The blanks gave the pacifists a chance to proclaim the reasons why they thought they should be exempt from military service, and for the sake of that precious opportunity they were willing, or not very unwilling, to tell their ages, their racial origin and political status, their industrial and professional capacities, and even whether they would prefer the army or the navy if they had to enter either.

The knowledge obtained by the State census will be of some value, though it would have been of more worth had it not been gathered by unpaid agents, not all of whom have shown the desirable ability to set down facts with accuracy and to follow complicated instructions intelligently, or that they have a well-developed sense of responsibility. But the blanks as filled out will permit the making of some lists of names and addresses that will be really useful in an emergency calling for the rapid assemblage of specially qualified classes of workers, and therefore the not very large expenditure involved in taking the census was probably well invested.

For Airplanes Against Submarines.

No two implements of warfare could be more unlike than the airplane and the submarine, and the fact that they move in what might be called different worlds might be taken as indication, if not as proof, that the one could not be used against the other. Admiral FISKE, however, who knows a lot about both of these machines, is strongly of the opinion that it is only with the airplane, made large enough to carry and launch a torpedo, as distinguished from a bomb, that the submarine can be attacked efficiently enough to warrant hopes of putting an end to the most serious—the one truly great—menace that confronts the Allies.

The Admiral's training and profession explain why his mind turns, not in the direction of building cargo ships faster than the Germans can sink them—a plan naturally viewed by any military man as humiliating—but in that of taking the offensive against the assassin fleet, and of doing it before the Germans can get large flocks of torpedo-planes of their own into the air. And, after all, "nature" long ago taught the lesson that the best hunters of swimming things were flying things, for quite the most successful of animal fishers—men excepted—are birds, and their way of watching from high in air and making swift dives for their prey is full of instruction for would-be destroyers of submarines.

It is, of course, well known that the depth under water at which objects can be seen varies directly, for a while, at least, with the observer's elevation above it, and that a submergence which gives invisibility from a ship's deck is no protection from eyes a hundred feet or more aloft. As always, the example of "nature" cannot be followed too closely, and the analogy between birds and airplanes, fish and submarines, is far from exact. The airplane cannot follow the submarine into its own domain, as the birds follow the fish, but it can throw down explosive missiles, as the birds cannot, and that may more than counterbalance the other inability. At any rate, what everybody wants to do is to fight the submarines; to avoid them or to exceed their powers of destruction is a poor and unsatisfactory alternative.

A Mistake Hard to Forgive.

Police testimony in the CRUGER case as brought out by Commissioner WALLSTEIN tends strongly to contradict the recent denials of several subordinate police officials that they had ever entertained or promulgated the theory that the young woman's disappearance was the result of a voluntary departure—in other and often repeated words, that she was "wayward." For that theory, as is now lamentably certain, there never was any basis except the knowledge of the police that there are some disappearances of that kind, and that is far from being justification, or even excuse, for leaping to such a conclusion in any instance when direct evidence of its truth is wanting.

And the police should be especially cautious, not only in commonest charity and kindness, but for their own sakes, not thus to assail reputations and grieve families. Every time they do it they expose themselves to the suspicion of using this cruel but convenient device as a means of concealing incompetence or negligence from the public. That the thing was done from that motive in the present case cannot now be said with the certainty without which it should not be said at all, but said it is by many, as was inevitable, and for whatever of injustice the saying may involve the police must thank themselves.

The Mayor and Commissioner WOODS, fortunately, are showing full appreciation of the seriousness of the problem that confronts them, and, still more fortunately, both are moving toward its solution in what every fair and reasonable critic must pronounce to be exactly the right way to bring out the whole truth, to put responsibility where it belongs, and to remedy the evils and abuses that have been revealed. Thus, and thus only, can they change a real and grave scandal into a new claim to public confidence.

Class Domination in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in THE TIMES on "American Preparedness versus Prussian Militarism," by a visiting Belgian journalist, is most interesting. In his analysis of the psychology underlying militarism he points out that it is but another expression of class domination which, before the war, existed in Continental Europe and which "in Germany had become a second religion." It may interest your correspondent to read the reaction of an American of the old school to this same class domination. It is ably expressed in a war book published last year, "Tribe and Class—Europe's Handicap," by L. P. Gratacap, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History in this city.

JULIUS HYMAN.

New York, June 20, 1917.

Irishmen Getting Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of the Rev. Dr. Walker Gwynne and Andrew A. MacErlean are most gratifying and deserve commendation from every rational Irishman. I am the descendant of a Fenian and the son of an ardent Tipperary Nationalist, and both of the above-named gentlemen from the north of Ireland have portrayed my views completely and more eloquently than I could hope to do. Good luck to Dr. Gwynne and A. A. MacErlean, and God speed a final settlement to our distressed and artificially impoverished though noble country.

GERALD GLEESON GILL.

Hollis, L. I., June 21, 1917.

When Farmers Can Subscribe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary McAdoo announces the next Liberty Loan of $3,000,000,000 for September. It is pretty generally agreed now that the farmers took very little part in the recent two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan. There is a good reason for this. From March 1 till his grain and fruit are sold the farmer is a borrower, as every banker in agricultural communities knows. If the Administration will set the next Liberty Loan for October, instead of September, the farmers will know just what they can do, and as usual will not be found among the financial "slackers."

FARMER.

New York, June 22, 1917.

WOMEN TO MEN.

Ours is the courage to endure,
But yours the courage of the flame!
Ours may be high, heroic, pure,
Unfaltering—but not the same.

Yours is the courage of the leap,
The desperate likelihood of ill!
We, fruit of suffering shall reap,
But you—you must be killed—or kill.

If we could die that you might live
We would! What can we women do—
What inmost, secret bleeding give
To share the agony with you?

Nothing can balance, nothing weigh
Against your sacrifice of all.
Humble and reverent, we pray
While you are answering the call.

A. S.

BELGIUM AND RUSSIA HONOR WASHINGTON

Official Visitors Decorate His Tomb and Pay Homage to His Memory.

MONCHEUR LAUDS OUR STEP

Says Our Entry Into the War Is What Founder of Republic Would Have Done.

MOUNT VERNON, Va., June 24.—Belgium and Russia united today at the tomb of George Washington in paying homage to the American patriot and to the spirit of liberty and freedom which his memory incarnates. The official diplomatic missions from the Belgian and from the new Russian democracy pledged themselves and their countries to every effort for the destruction of autocracy and the safety of democracy.

The two missions, accompanied by members of the Cabinet and other high Government officials, went down the Potomac on the Presidential yacht Mayflower. The predominance of military uniforms and white civilian dress made a most impressive sight as the gathering formed in a semicircle about the tomb, over which flew the Belgian, Russian, and American flags.

Secretary Daniels introduced first Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, and then the Russian Special Ambassador, Boris A. Bakhmetieff. Each made a brief address of tribute to Washington and of reconsecration to the ideals he represented. Baron Moncheur, aided by Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, and Ambassador Bakhmetieff, aided by Lieut. Gen. Roop, placed floral wreaths on the tomb beside similar wreaths laid there by Foreign Secretary Balfour of Great Britain, former Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre of France, and the Prince of Udine of Italy.

Baron Moncheur, speaking very earnestly and slowly, said:

"In this solemn hour when freedom is locked in a death struggle with the powers of darkness, we come to pay homage to the great founder of American liberty. Although his body lies here, his work survives, and his spirit still lives in the American people. I know of nothing which typifies that spirit better than the words of Washington when, in bequeathing his sword to his nephew, he added the injunction that it should never be drawn except in defense of liberty and justice, and that, when once drawn, it should never be sheathed before the complete victory of right over wrong.

"It is that spirit which animates your nation in the present as in the past. You looked across the sea and saw liberty struggling in the grasp of autocracy, that hideous monster, the enemy of mankind. You came to her aid, and by throwing your mighty sword into the scales you have insured that right will prevail and that the world will be made safe for all honest nations—the small as well as the great.

"You have done what Washington would have done. And, therefore, in paying homage to the Father of your country, I offer a tribute of devotion and gratitude to the whole American people."

Secretary Daniels then presented Ambassador Bakhmetieff. The Ambassador said:

"With a feeling of deepest veneration have we approached this sacred tomb. In the life of nations there happen to be times when the trivial every-day existence, with all their common interests and petty strife, shallow feeling and routine activity are substituted by epochs of blazing and impetuous development, unrestrained display of creative genius, epochs when customs, habits, and national interests are swept away in the irresistible time of events, epochs when the days count for ages, epochs of historical cataclysm, round points of history of mankind. Such epochs carry the greatest calamities and the greatest blessings, bloodshed, slaughter, all the horrors of war and civil strife, all the miseries, sorrows, all the suffering of expiatory sacrifice. But a great and burning idealism of individuals and nations, luminous the display of human nature in its primordial beauty, purified from the depriving rust of common feeling and thought, splendid the stately progress of victorious humanity, majestic the great sonorous footsteps of history.

"Such epochs breed their own men, heroes and symbols of grand feats, their witnesses and creators. George Washington lived at such an epoch, he was the hero and spokesman of his time. Fate has bestowed on us the blessing to be witnesses and partakers of such an epoch from the horrors and ruins of heroic Belgium and Poland, ruins soaked by blood of nameless martyrs. From the cries of sorrow and misery of innocent victims there is rising the dawn of a new life, life of peaceful prosperity, justice, and humanity growing out of the conquered and smashed remnants of militant autocracy.

"To us Russians this epoch has brought emancipation, has set oppressed nations free, has abolished the injustice of racial prejudice, nearly 200,000,000 human beings have got the blessing of freedom which more than 100 years ago George Washington had consecrated in this country.

"With a feeling of solemn veneration and overwhelming emotion I bestow on this immortal tomb this wreath as a tribute to the hero, to the knight of liberty and democracy, from the messengers of Russia's freedom."

McCABE WANTS MURPHY OUT

Calls Upon Tammany to Clean House Before Mayoralty Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—In a signed statement issued tonight, Patrick E. McCabe, leader of the Albany Democracy, reviews the Democratic fiasco in New York City last Fall and calls for a Tammany housecleaning before the nomination of the Democratic candidate for Mayor this year. In his statement Mr. McCabe says:

"Tammany Hall has chosen to deceive the Democracy of New York in the interest of the Republican Party, and at the same time it claims a position of trust among Democrats in the nation and State. This policy of deception is the boast and pride of some of the Manhattan leaders.

"It was the design last Fall of the leaders of Tammany Hall to throw the Democratic Party in the nation and in the State into ruin, charge the disaster to the Administration of President Wilson, and then Tammany Hall was to rise vindicated out of the chaos it had precipitated. But the ill directed plans went amiss; President Wilson was elected and as a consequence Tammany Hall is in the condition it intended for the Democratic Party in the nation and in the State.

"In the frame of mind in which the Democrats of New York are today, there is no sense in entering into the coming municipal campaign without first removing the suspicions under which the Tammany leaders lie, and for which no satisfactory account has been rendered and no sensible attempt at explanation given.

"One of the chief troubles in the present leadership of Tammany Hall is that it is credulous enough to believe in itself, which is explanatory of its multitudinous blunders in men, policies, and issues. No sensible Democrat believes that the majority of his party in New York City favors the trading of a Democratic President, Governor, and the other State officers for the dubious election of a Mayor of New York, nor can any loyal member of the party afford to support and continue a leadership gross to the point of caring for itself at the expense of all other members.

"How long are the Democrats of the State and particularly of New York City to submit to this misplaced leadership, a leadership without the faintest idea of honorable responsibility, a leadership steeped in the depravity of the lowest sort of political cunning? When the Democratic State organization was working night it was found out in the elections and since it went to work by day it was found out again, and will be found out, if it does not change its methods, every time it goes to the polls."

THE TAX ON AUTHORS' EARNINGS.

The Returns from the Creation of Works of Art Considered as Converted Capital Rather Than Income.

BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, June 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have no disposition for lobbying and no direct way of reaching the ear of the powers in Washington at present concocting our war laws, I am moved to make a few remarks here, secure in the knowledge that every lawmaker in Washington reads THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is on the vexed question of the income tax.

Now, I have said from the beginning that every citizen of the United States should be so thankful to possess an income that he should make no objection to paying a just tax on it. Nor did I make any complaint when the tax was doubled this year, although in the light of what I am about to say, I may be accused of want of logic. But what I do most logically object to is not only a doubling of this year's tax but the prospect of that impending doom known as "excess profits."

The current earnings of an author, (and this, indeed, applies to any artist,) are not in the nature of income but of converted capital. When this capital—the book—is sold to the public for cash and then invested, it is quite right and fitting that a tax should be imposed on the income thereof. But not before.

A man builds a house. With his own hands, let us say, in order to keep the analogy simple. He sells that house. The law does not ask him to pay an income tax on the money received until he has invested it. It is precisely the same with an author. We build a book in our brain. We sell it to the public through our agent, the publisher. The money received is capital. In the old days the publisher bought outright. Today, he is more in the position of an auctioneer. He may venture a sum in advance royalties, but for the rest he does the best he can to make the public play up and buy the wares with which the maker entrusts him.

This little architectural structure built in the author's brain is the capital which we always hope will be large enough to invest, and, ultimately, not only support our families and other dependents, but insure their future in case of our taking off. In these days we are anxious to make more than ever before on account of the war charities which have enlisted our active sympathies.

If the lawmakers persist in their illogical attitude of depriving authors (and other creative artists) of the power to invest their converted capital they will also deprive them of educating their children properly—and this is the day of the specialists; the half-educated, half-nourished man in the ranks does not have one-hundredth part of the chance he had in the old days—and of doing their part in the great work demanded by the extraordinary conditions of war.

The Authors League Fund, of which I am President, although the conception was Ellis Parker Butler's, contemplates asking all of its members as well as all the 1,800 members of the Authors League that make more than a bare living, to give to the fund a certain percentage of their royalties as fast as they come in. This would be a quick way of raising money without making too many appeals to the public. But if the lawmakers decree that $5,000 or so a year is quite sufficient for any author to live on and educate his children on, besides keeping them in those conditions during their tender years which will insure a constant state of health and morale, then we shall be obliged not only to cease our patronage of such schools as turn out the highly specialized, but to leave war relief work to those who can better afford it.

Instead of the Authors League Fund taking care of hundreds of families left practically destitute by the conversion of provider into soldier, we shall be dependant upon the crumbs thrown to us by a weary public, growing more weary and ever more weary of giving; many of whom think that authors are fancy articles, anyhow, and therefore superfluous. Unfortunately, however, the writers are always with us, they are here to stay, they belong to the limited class that differentiate, the higher from the lower civilization, and most of them are fitted for nothing else in the way of money-making; the young and strong among them are only too eager to fight for their country and for that civilization that makes authors possible.

Unfortunately, also, they have healthy human appetites, and above all, they are even more keen than the average citizen that their children be educated for the highest class of citizenship; whether to carry on the intellectual, professional, or business traditions of the country will be, as a matter of course, for the intelligent, carefully equipped youngster to decide for himself.

The point is that if the proceeds of the author's yearly barterings, the moneys received for his mental structure, are to be legally rated as income instead of as converted capital, either the future of these children will be sacrificed, or many of the more direct victims of the war. It is possible that many of us will find ourselves unable to see or read of the terrible suffering of helpless women and children whose men are absent, maimed, or dead, without relieving it at all costs. Then the country must face the prospect of thousands of boys and girls arriving at man's or woman's estate obliged to begin life as second or third raters, and of infinitely less service to the nation. But it is also possible that the war victims may be dumped on the Government to feed and house, as it feeds and houses other public mendicants. Even the Red Cross cannot do everything.

The stage folk take care of their own. We who write for a living and meet with a decent or generous response from the public, are quite willing to tax ourselves and carry the unfortunate in our ranks over the cruel interval of war. We may be obliged to appeal to the public, for the number of successful authors able and willing to tax themselves is limited; but to a far less degree than if we have nothing to tax.

We must, however, have the practical blessing of the Government.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

PRINCE ENDS VISIT WITH AN AUTO TOUR

Italian Mission Takes Train for Boston After Day in Long Island.

SEE COLONEL'S TROPHIES

Driven at High Speed to Lloyd Griscom's Home and Then to Reception at Clarence H. Mackay's.

The Italian War Mission yesterday ended its visit to New York with an afternoon on Long Island, which included a visit to Colonel Roosevelt. Among the impressions carried away by the Prince of Udine when he left the city for Boston last night was a picture of the magnificence of some of New York's summer residences, a pleasant remembrance of the roads leading to those homes; also a sense of gratitude that the Italian flag on his automobile and Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's Secretary, stood between the royal party and the motor cycle traffic policemen. The afternoon's festivities came to a climax in a lawn fête at Harbor Hill, the Summer place of Clarence H. Mackay. The Prince told friends that it was one of the most beautiful sights he ever saw. National, State, and municipal dignitaries and society folk from various Long Island places and New York City met the members of the commission and danced and ate and talked, while an orchestra of more than 100 pieces, led by Nahan Franko, played on the lawn.

When the royal party left the Pembroke Jones residence at 5 East Sixty-first Street at noon it was preceded by a New York Police Department pilot car, followed by a car carrying Joseph Nye, the official guardian of the State Department, and secret service men. Then came the Prince's car and cars carrying the other members of the mission, with an automobile full of newspaper men. As soon as the Queensborough Bridge was crossed the pilot car put on speed and kept it on. The enthusiasm of those guiding the party to show what automobiling in America is like at its best made the party half an hour late for luncheon at the home of C. Lloyd Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, at Locust Grove, on the fork of Jericho Turnpike and Roslyn Road, "Bill" Nye found he was only ten miles out of the way.

Among those attending the luncheon besides the royal party were Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Signor Marconi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth Emmett, Miss Pyne, Miss Ethel Harriman, Miss Mary Ladenberg, Miss Alexander and Miss Emory. The Prince and his party were to have visited Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill at 3:30 o'clock, but because they were behind their program, a car was sent for the Colonel and he joined the party at Mr. Griscom's house, about three miles away. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Prince's party went to Sagamore Hill, where they were entertained by the Colonel in the trophy room, where the Colonel showed the Prince a book which the King of Italy had given him. The reception at Sagamore Hill was informal, and the Colonel and the Prince said they talked of nothing that was particularly important.

At the Harbor Hill reception, which Mr. Mackay had arranged at twenty-four hours' notice, about 500 persons were present. The Italian flag flew from the masthead, and there was dancing in the ballroom, with the orchestra just outside the windows. On one side the Atlantic stretched away, and on the other the tops of New York's skyscrapers were seen in a slight mist.

Heads of the various city departments and delegations from Governors Island and the Brooklyn Navy Yard were present. Councilor Polk represented the State Department. Others present were Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. George W. Wickersham, George F. Baker, Judge Elbert H. Gary and Mrs. Gary, William D. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, and a large number of others who had motored out from the city.

The party left the Mackay house just before 7 o'clock, and returned to the Pembroke Jones residence for dinner. Prince Udine and the members of the mission, with the exception of Signor Marconi, took a train at the Grand Central Terminal at 11:42 for Boston, where they will spend several days. They all expressed regret that their schedules did not permit of a longer stay in New York, where they said they had had such a good time. Signor Marconi will speak to the children of Public School 50, 117th Street and First Avenue, known as the William Marconi School, at 11 o'clock this morning.

TO MAKE FUSION PLATFORM.

Chairman Childs Names Committee to Frame Campaign Issues.

The Fusion Committee of 1917, through William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced yesterday this Committee on Platform: Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Samuel McC. Lindsay, Timothy Healy, W. T. Dennison, David Goldstein, Martin W. Littleton, J. Snowden Marshall, Carl L. Schurz, Jr., Walter V. Cranford, Jacob C. Klinck, Frederic B. Pratt, Frederick E. Gunnison, John Gerdes, R. Hunter McQuistion, A. H. Eastmond, Robert W. Higbie, James P. Holland, H. I. Huber, George S. Ward, Dominick O'Reilly, George B. McGuire, Emory R. Buckner, Nathan A. Smyth, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Herman Bernstein.

In making the announcement Mr. Childs eulogized the Mitchel administration.

"We believe that patriotic and law-abiding elements in this city will demand a continuance of this strong, vigorous program," he said. "An economic and efficient and patriotic administration of New York

ASSAIL MR. WILSON AT CHURCH FORUM

Prof. A. B. Hart Resents Attack on President by Man in the Audience.

MEETING IN AN UPROAR

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant Fails to Stay Pugnacious Attitude of Some of His Parishioners.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University went to the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, last night to address the Church Forum, conducted by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, on "America's Ideals in the War." The subsequent proceedings were so lively at one time that it seemed not unlikely that some of the pacifists present would not be satisfied with anything less than personal combat.

Immediately after the services, according to Dr. Grant's custom, the entire congregation, with the speaker, adjourned to the assembly hall of the parish house, and then the fuss began. The combat opened with a fusillade of questions, which Professor Hart answered with vigor and spirit, although as they continued a shade of acrimony appeared to creep into the tones on both sides.

Among questions asked were, "Why is the United States copying everything that Germany is being attacked for, beginning with conscription?" "What difference does it make to a wage-earner whether he is exploited by a German or an American capitalist?" "Why, if this is a democracy, was there not a referendum to see if the people really wanted war?"

Professor Hart answered roundly that he did think that the munition question needed adjustment, but that at least the United States had done only what Germany had done in other wars; that he thought if a burglar attacked him with a revolver he had better use a revolver, too, even if he did not like the weapon; that he thought even now workmen in America had more rights than workmen in Germany, and that although he did not believe the people wanted war, he did believe they agreed with the President that it was necessary, had accepted the situation, and meant to see it through.

The climax came when, after a steadily increasing trend toward international pacifism which made Professor Hart shift uneasily in his chair, Mr. Bedford ascended the platform, and shaking his fingers directly under the nose of the speaker of the evening, shouted, amid mingled hisses and cheers, that he was "wholly and totally opposed to this war and to every move that led to it."

Professor Hart sat quietly, but an angry flush spread over his face as the speaker went on to declare: "The President has violated his charge and violated the confidence of the American people." At this point such a storm of cheers, hisses, groans, and cries of "Throw him out!" burst forth that he could not continue, but eventually the storm quieted a little. Mr. Bedford continued for a few moments in a similar strain and then swung back down the aisle, glaring defiantly at the hissing audience.

As he did so Professor Hart got to his feet, and leveling his finger at the back of the retreating figure shouted:

"I won't give anybody in the world the chance to say that I sat still and took that! He abuses his privileges as an American citizen! It is outright sedition to attack the President at this time. He is my President—although I didn't vote for him—"

"I did!" shouted Bedford, on his feet and waving his hand at Professor Hart, and the excitement started again. Dr. Grant thumped with his gavel, and finally restored a semblance of order, although for a minute or two the entire audience broke up into warring groups, shouting furiously at each other in a general uproar, and fists were shaken here and there.

"It is an insult to the President, and an insult to every self-respecting American citizen to let such talk be heard!" shouted Professor Hart when he could be heard again. None the less, although matters calmed down somewhat, the feeling bobbed up again and again.

Such expressions as "If the President has done wrong it is our right to tell him about it and there is no insult there," "There is no crime of lese majeste in America," "I am not going to criticise the President, but I have the right to criticise him if I want to," showed plainly the sympathies of the audience, although several speakers upheld Professor Hart and denounced their fellow-forum members.

Dr. Grant himself did not escape the pugnacious spirit of the evening, for as he attempted to pour a little oil on the troubled waters by saying a good word for British rule in India, a much-excited parishioner arose in the midst of his remarks, and, thrusting a trembling finger in her rector's face, interrupted him to cry:

"Can you say as much for England's Government of Ireland?"

It was long after the usual closing hour when the forum finally broke up, the members still disputing vehemently as they passed out. Dr. Grant in closing announced that there would be no more forum meetings until October, and one member remarked that he hoped the interval would be sufficient to permit them to cool off a little.

VON KOESTER HAS A FLIGHT.

German Grand Admiral, 73 Years Old, Goes Aloft in Airplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—The youngest and at the same time the oldest flier of the German Navy is Grand Admiral von Koester, who made his first flight yesterday at Eckernfoerde.

The Grand Admiral, who is over 73 years old, attended the dedicatin of the home for aged sailors at Eckernfoerde, of which he is the founder. After the celebration he accepted an invitation from three members of the Marine Flying Corps to take a flight with them. The machine arose with them and the Grand Admiral, as passenger, sped along the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and finally descended on the water. Admiral von Koester was delighted with his first experience in the air and said he thought of making flying his hobby.

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On July 30th
Remaining Portion of the Collection of
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ITALIAN CHAMBER CHEERS FOR AMERICA

Great Demonstration of Friendship and Gratitude Marks the Reopening of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 24.—The reopening of Parliament today was made the occasion of an imposing demonstration of friendship for and gratitude to the United States. Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber; Premier Boselli and Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke in most appreciative terms of President Wilson's messages.

Their references to America's noble and disinterested participation in the war and the fraternal reception given to the Prince of Udine and the Italian mission evoked outbursts of enthusiasm, the public in the galleries joining with great heartiness in the cheering.

At the end of this demonstration the whole Chamber stood for several minutes, the members clapping their hands vigorously.

BIG UTAH DAM BREAKS.

Four Towns Menaced by Waters from Fairview Reservoir.

FAIRVIEW, Utah, June 24.—The main core of the mammoth reservoir of the Price River Irrigation Company, impounding 11,000 acre feet of water, broke late this afternoon.

The water is pouring through a break fifty feet wide, while five feet of water is rushing over the top of the dam. Four towns are in the path of the water. Farmers are taking refuge on higher ground.

GERMANS QUOTE REINSTEIN.

Reventlow Uses "American" Peace Delegate's Words Against the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 24.—Count zu Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung writes with unconcealed joy of the arrival of the so-called American Socialists at Stockholm without passports. He exults over their published interviews and agrees with other German writers' endeavors to prove President Wilson even blacker than Reinstein insinuates.

"Our readers," he says, "may recollect how often the Tageszeitung in the last year and a half has insisted that Wilson was nothing more than the exponent of America's financial magnates. One thing, however, Reinstein did not say, and that is that English and American capitalists are inseparable. It is a matter of Anglo-Saxon-led capitalists. * * * If, for instance, Germany lost the war or made a Scheidemann peace, then Anglo-Saxon-led capitalism would indeed, without exaggeration, rule the world, after having destroyed the organization of the German monarchy."

Commenting on Reinstein's statement that America must have the money back that she has regarded in the Entente cause, Count zu Reventlow says:

"Reinstein here also sees only one side of the question, or only one fact; for the present dangers for the big sums involved have arisen from the fact that they were involved. This, however, rests on the fact that Wilson and his wire pullers since the beginning of the war, and perhaps before, were decided to do all in their power to help the Allies to victory."

He concludes with the assertion that America and the Allies have always had one idea in common, namely, the destruction of the German Empire.

ASKS AID FOR BABIES.

Diet Kitchen Association Needs $10,000 for Summer Work.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association, 33 West Forty-second Street, issued an appeal yesterday for $10,000 to continue its work of saving the lives of babies this Summer, in which it said:

"Babies suffer most in war. Witness Belgium and Poland. For forty-four years we have been safeguarding the health of infants and their mothers. We do not intend to desert them in this crisis. We have more than 2,500 babies on our register now. With the coming hot weather this number will increase.

"War or no war, many of these babies will die this Summer if they are not cared for. They need certified milk distributed by our eight health stations; examination and advice by our physicians; home care and inspection by our nurses.

"We must have $10,000 for this work. This is as important as buying Liberty bonds, paying war taxes, or fighting in France."

Wissel-Stone.

Miss Beatrice Louise Stone, daughter of Mrs. Louisa B. Stone of 71 South Nineteenth Street, Flushing, and William Wissel of 2,673 Marion Avenue, the Fronx, were married on Saturday in St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Flushing, by the rector, the Rev. George W. Eccles. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Pearl Rose Stone. Her other sister, Miss Hazel Stone and her cousin, Miss Hazel Gregory, were flower girls. John Burchards of Flushing was best man and the ushers were Harry Michener, Frank Gregory, and James Fitzpatrick.

Mendes-Reinhardt.

The marriage of Henry de Sola Mendes, a son of the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes of Sherith Israel Synagogue, and Miss Babette Reinhardt, a daughter of Sussman Reinhardt of 229 West 110th Street, took place yesterday afternoon in the Sherith Israel Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father and the Rev. D. de Sola Pool. Miss Marion Reinhardt was maid of honor, and Harold Mendes was best man. The ushers were Alfred S. Hecht and Herbert B. Langner. A reception at the bride's home followed the ceremony.

Miss Helen R. Janeway to Wed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—Mrs. Henry E. Janeway of this city announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Helen Rodney Janeway, to William Carpender, 2d, a son of Mrs. John N. Carpender and the late John Neilson Carpender of Hillcrest, New Brunswick. Mr. Carpender was graduated from Rutgers in the class of 1912. The wedding of Miss Katharine W. Janeway, another daughter of Mrs. Janeway, and John Conklin Conger, which had been set for the coming Autumn, will take place on July 23.

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FINAL DAY OF RALLY FOR RED CROSS FUND

Million-Dollar Barrel Will Roll Up 5th Av. as Women Stand in Stationary Parade.

TEAM LIMITATIONS LIFTED

Workers May Seek Cash Wherever They Please—Army of "Four-Minute-Men" to be Out.

This is the last day of the Red Cross campaign for $110,000,000, although the teams taking pledges and contributions in New York will not make their final reports until they meet at noon tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce. And from all indications, it will be an unusually busy day.

Hundreds of women will stand along Fifth Avenue in a "stationary parade" and appeal for subscriptions to the big war fund. A small army of "four minute men," organized by the Speakers' Bureau, under Charles D. Hilles, will voice the needs of the army in motion-picture theatres and on street corners. Limitations formerly imposed on the hundreds of prominent men and women who have been working for the fund will be abandoned, and members of teams will be permitted to go wherever they like. This is expected to bring out a great deal of rivalry among the workers and to assure an exciting finish.

There will be a special ceremony today of rolling the "million-dollar barrel" up Fifth Avenue, and cheering squads have been organized, to encourage it in its momentous progress up to 100th Street. Of equal importance will be the raising of the big red arrow in front of the Bankers Trust Building, where a daily record has been kept of the nation's "heartbeats" in this biggest of humanity campaigns; and, finally, there is expected to be an extra bit of jubilation when the great searchlight tonight flashes out the fact that the money needed to equip our army, succor the suffering, and rehabilitate vast areas ruined by the war has been collected.

"The slogan for tomorrow should be: 'Don't Hesitate. Send Your Red Cross Money Now!'" said Charles Sumner Ward, the general field secretary of the campaign in New York. "Contributions should be sent to 42 Wall Street, the headquarters of the Red Cross Committee. They should be sent promptly. Oversubscription of this big fund will be a great tribute to the great-heartedness and generosity of the people of the nation. This is the day for every one to pull together. Give now! That is the one thing that should be emphasized by the friends of the fund."

Yesterday was Red Cross Sunday in the churches, but it will not be known until today what was collected. The following letter prepared by Msgr. Mooney at the direction of Cardinal Farley was received yesterday by the pastors of 150 Catholic churches in the city:

"The spirit of sacrifice that is animating the souls of the American people is evident in the contributions that have been promptly and generously given during the week to the $100,000,000 collection asked for the purpose of the Red Cross Society.

"Rich and poor have given heartily and wonderfully that its splendid mission of mercy may be fulfilled during these days of war when the suffering Nation is responding to the appeal, realising that its beneficent work belongs to the American people.

"Persons of every shade of religious belief, and of no religious affiliations are opening their purses wide to aid this organization. We, as Catholics, will also take our full share in giving our contributions to send necessary succor to our soldiers in the field.

"Today, representatives of the Red Cross will be stationed at the doors of our churches to gather the offerings of the people as they leave. I would ask you to make a suitable announcement of this arrangement at all the masses and to commend the purposes of the collection.

"Confident that the answer of our people will respond to the urgency and the magnitude of the task that the Red Cross Society has so nobly assumed, and thanking you for your helpful assistance, believe me, sincerely yours,

"JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G."

Mgr. Lavelle was not able last night to say how much had been collected through the appeal in the churches, but he said he was sure it was large.

"But equally as important as the dollars that were collected was the added interest in the Red Cross developed by the appeal," he said. "This is a permanent interest and will mean contributions to the society long after the present campaign is closed."

The following report of the progress made by the various States up to last Saturday in collecting the sums allotted to them in the campaign has been received by the New York Committee:

State.	Allotments.	Collected.
Alabama	$300,000	$194,451
Arizona	150,000	18,262
Arkansas	200,000	99,717
California	6,000,000	1,687,144
Colorado	500,000	688,801
Connecticut	2,000,000	1,649,172
Delaware	250,000	*801,866
Florida	600,000	122,942
Georgia	800,000	153,616
Idaho	150,000	143,443
Illinois	9,000,000	4,119,259
Indiana	1,500,000	873,398
Iowa	1,000,000	473,945
Kansas	800,000	466,619
Kentucky	500,000	298,135
Louisiana	700,000	465,833
Maine	600,000	370,000
Maryland	1,500,000	23,167
Massachusetts	8,000,000	3,259,817
Michigan	2,500,000	*2,617,254
Minnesota	2,000,000	1,226,149
Mississippi	150,000	17,772
Missouri	3,500,000	2,200,311
Montana	400,000	281,349
Nebraska	700,000	482,148
New Hampshire	250,000	101,015
New Jersey	3,000,000	1,900,377
New Mexico	100,000	13,198
New York	15,000,000	8,591,553
Nevada	100,000	3,350
North Carolina	500,000	119,879
North Dakota	200,000	41,519
Ohio	6,000,000	*7,097,134
Oklahoma	600,000	318,122
Oregon	600,000	368,596
Pennsylvania	10,000,000	4,615,544
Rhode Island	1,250,000	585,553
South Carolina	300,000	154,412
South Dakota	200,000	29,038
Tennessee	700,000	408,072
Texas	2,000,000	413,896
Utah	350,000	277,000
Vermont	150,000	75,000
Virginia	1,000,000	548,035
Washington	1,000,000	570,522
West Virginia	500,000	317,948
Wisconsin	1,000,000	557,803
Wyoming	100,000	48,854
Honolulu	.....	7,000
Total		$70,085,789

Today's stationary parade will extend along Fifth Avenue from Thirtieth to Fiftieth Streets. Instead of marching, the women will stand in ranks along the sidewalks on both sides of the avenue. They will not ask for contributions, their appeal being entirely silent. They will, however, give inquirers any information they may desire as how best to send money to the headquarters at 42 Wall Street. The following is the list of women's organizations which will take part:

National League for Woman's Service, Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Bartholomew's Girls' Club, Women's Military Reserve of the United States, Women's American Oriental Club, Women's Auxiliary Fifteenth Infantry, Bohemian National Alliance and Slovak League, Federation of Sisterhoods, Bronxville; J. B. Greenhut Company employes, Midday Minute Girls, Women's Auxiliary to Naval Recruiting, Vassar Alumnae, Vacation War Relief, Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Art Alliance of America, Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York, National Civic Federation, Women's Department; Inwood Branch, National League for Woman's Service; League of Catholic Women, People's Institute, Stage Women's War Relief.

The Montclair Chapter of the Red Cross sent the following telegram last night to the national headquarters of the society at Washington:

"Montclair has passed $275,000. Our original quota was $100,000. Our [illegible] has been [illegible] and [illegible] has now [illegible] and are going [illegible] the [illegible] of $400,000. Montclair has $440,000, or less than $5 per capita. Are we entitled to the banner?"

Montclair expects to increase its collection to $300,000 by the end of the campaign.

The second ambulance donated by Montclair since the campaign opened was contributed yesterday by Mrs. Nathan T. Porter, Jr., and will be called the "Violet Bennett Ambulance," in recognition of the services of Miss Bennett in behalf of the Montclair chapter. Miss Bennett is head of the Committee on Surgical Dressings.

It was reported last night from the Oranges that efforts were being made there to increase their total of collections to $750,000.

Arrangements are being made to care for a large attendance at the Red Cross benefit on the W. Gould Brokaw grounds at Great Neck on next Saturday. Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing at the performance. Irwin S. Cobb will tell of his experiences at the war front, and Reginald De Koven will lead the orchestra while playing selections from his own opera, "Canterbury Pilgrims." Others who will appear at the benefit are George M. Cohan, Willie Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, Frank Tinney, Louise Dresser, Helen Ware, T. Roy Barnes, Roy Atwell, James J. Corbett, John Hyams, Lila McIntyre, Bobby North, Fred Stone, Adele Rowland, Fred Niblo, Ernest Lawford, Jack Hazzard, Lee Kohlmar, George McFarlane, Dick Temple, Kathryn Miley, Edith Decker, and Frances Cameron.

Eight airplanes from the school at Mineola will fly over a large part of Long Island today and drop "bombs" advertising the benefit.

CLEVELAND TOPS LIST IN PER CAPITA GIFTS

Latest Returns Show Red Cross Needing $20,611,722 to Complete $100,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24. — The Red Cross, on the face of the returns, needs $20,611,722 to complete its fund of $100,000,000 for war relief work which it undertook to raise in a single week. The week will end at midnight tomorrow. Members of the Red Cross War Council expressed the belief today that they would not only reach the goal tomorrow, but would pass it in magnificent style.

Up to today a total of $79,300,278 has been raised in six days of campaigning. This does not include contributions held back by cities or which are unreported. Nor does it embrace the money, estimated at several million dollars, that may have been raised in churches and Sunday schools throughout the land today. While there was no formal collecting today, and this was not regarded as one of the seven days of the $100,000,000 campaign, great patriotic mass meetings were held throughout the country.

At the mass meetings here representatives of the Belgian and Russian Missions now in the United States, Speaker Clark, Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader in the Senate; Major Gen. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, and Miss Mabel Boardman spoke. "Those who can't fight can pay," was the terse way Speaker Clark put the case of the Red Cross to the audience.

General Pershing, who was informed yesterday by cable that tomorrow, with President Wilson's approval, had been designated as Pershing Day in the Red Cross collecting campaign, today sent this message to Henry P. Davison, Director of the Red Cross campaign:

"Americans can show their colors in no better way than by subscribing generously to the Red Cross."

New demands on the American Red Cross, disclosed today by Eliot Wadsworth, acting Chairman, show that the $100,000,000 Fund may not last longer than six months. The needs for relief in nearly all the allied countries is looming so big," said Mr. Wadsworth, "that our $100,000,000 can easily be spent within six months, even though the Red Cross practice every economy and give aid only to the most worthy cases."

Cleveland led the country in per capita contributions at noon today among cities of 100,000 and over. Cleveland has given $4,182,480, or $6.205 per capita; New York, which ranks next, has given $32,764,502, or $5.848 per capita. The total and per capita contributions to the Red Cross War Fund by fifty-eight cities having a population of over 100,000 and the allotments made to most of them to noon today were:

	Allotments.	Collections.	Per Capita.
Albany	$500,000	$154,000	$1.
Birmingham	.....	155,199	0.8
Boston	2,500,000	2,038,415	2.6
Bridgeport	3,300,000	201,030	1.6
Buffalo	1,500,000	1,735,758	3.9
Camden	.....	310,000	1.6
Chicago	8,000,000	4,180,309	1.6
Cincinnati	1,000,000	1,400,000	3.4
Cleveland	2,500,000	4,182,480	6.2
Columbus	.....	231,742	1.0
Dallas	.....	149,335	1.2
Dayton	.....	194,997	1.5
Denver	500,000	570,120	2.1
Des Moines	.....	156,476	1.3
Detroit	1,500,000	2,161,827	3.7
Fort Worth	.....	20,954	0.1
Grand Rapids	.....	106,000	0.8
Hartford	250,000	406,700	3.6
Houston	.....	120,000	1.0
Indianapolis	400,000	386,109	1.4
Jersey City	150,000	102,709	0.2
Kansas City	400,000	142,359	0.4
Lowell, Mass.	.....	58,334	0.5
Louisville	.....	250,506	1.0
Los Angeles	1,000,000	726,841	1.4
Lynn, Mass.	.....	24,272	0.2
Memphis	.....	166,214	1.1
Milwaukee	600,000	594,610	1.3
Minneapolis	1,000,000	689,702	1.9
Nashville	.....	165,000	1.4
New Haven	400,000	349,944	2.3
New Orleans	400,000	534,478	1.4
Newark	750,000	588,605	1.4
New York City	40,000,000	32,764,502	5.8
Oakland, Cal.	750,000	73,000	0.3
Omaha	.....	200,089	1.2
Paterson, N. J.	.....	75,711	0.3
Philadelphia	3,000,000	2,041,366	1.1
Pittsburgh	2,000,000	2,896,000	4.4
Portland, Ore.	200,000	232,080	0.7
Providence	600,000	414,180	1.8
Reading	.....	96,534	0.8
Richmond	200,000	349,787	2.2
Rochester	750,000	921,940	0.8
San Antonio	.....	79,000	0.6
San Francisco	3,000,000	746,400	1.0
Salt Lake City	.....	271,000	2.3
Scranton	.....	160,500	1.0
Seattle	.....	220,000	0.6
Springfield, Mass.	200,000	222,000	2.2
Spokane	.....	188,000	0.9
St. Louis	2,000,000	1,664,461	2.1
St. Paul	600,000	450,000	1.8
Tacoma	.....	46,000	0.4
Toledo	600,000	720,339	3.7
Washington, D.C.	.....	289,000	0.7
Youngstown, O.	.....	601,685	5.6
Worcester, Mass.	250,000	638,481	3.9
Total		$70,085,789	$2.94

CHICAGO, June 24.—Chicago enters the last full day of its Red Cross campaign with 4,000,000 of its allotted $8,000,000 still to raise. Today was Red Cross day in the churches. Their reports will not be made until tomorrow. The Standard Oil Company today added a check for $50,000 to the collections already made.

GIRL FLIES WITH GOOD NEWS.

Starts From Buffalo with Oversubscription Message for Red Cross.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Carrying a message to Secretary McAdoo, General Treasurer of the Red Cross, telling him that Buffalo had oversubscribed its $1,500,000 allotment of the Red Cross fund, Miss Katherine Stinson, a nineteen-year-old girl aviator, left Buffalo at noon today.

Miss Stinson carried a supply of "bombs," printed appeals to subscribe to the Red Cross fund, to drop on the cities and towns over which she passed.

ALBANY, June 24.—Miss Katherine Stinson spent the night here. She completed the first day's air trip without accident, and landed safely on a small island in the Hudson River.

Miss Stinson had hoped to reach New York tonight, but as daylight began to wane shortly after she had passed over this city, she returned. She planned to leave tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for New York.

The only stop made between here and Buffalo was at Syracuse. At Little Falls the young woman caught up with and passed the Empire State express, reaching here nearly three minutes before the train.

VICE CONSUL SHOT AT FOR A BURGLAR

William G. Gardner, British Official, Victim of Mistake at Knickerbocker.

RESULT OF A THIEF CHASE

When British Representative Would Not Open Window Bullets Began to Fly Through It.

Through a chance remark made by a detective in the Second Branch Detective Bureau last night it was learned that William Gunther Gardner, the British Vice Consul in New York, had been mistaken for a burglar in the Knickerbocker Hotel, where he lives, early in the morning on June 2, and had been made the target for several shots fired by Peter Ginch, an assistant to House Detective Devine. The report was denied by Mr. Gardner, who laughingly said that he could remember no such occurrence.

According to the story told by detectives and substantiated by an official report on the incident made by Nicholas H. Sussillo, a detective in the Second Branch, a burglar entered the room of George D. Scott of Toronto. The theft had been discovered, and a party to search the hotel had been organized by Detective Devine and P. H. Behan, manager of the hotel. A window was found open on the fourth floor of the hotel, and Ginch and other detectives were sent down a fire escape to see if the thief had made his escape by that route.

When they reached the second floor they saw a light in the apartment occupied by Mr. Gardner with his father-in-law, James B. Regan, owner of the Knickerbocker. Mr. Behan, the manager of the hotel, said that Mr. Regan and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had gone away and would not have returned to the hotel without leaving their names at the desk, it was believed that the burglar must have entered the Gardner-Regan apartment on his way out.

Detectives then called upon the man in the room to open the window. There was no answer, for Mr. Gardner, who was in the room, believed that the men on the fire escapes had contrived to enter the apartment to make away with some of the furnishings. Again the detectives ordered Mr. Gardner to open the window, and again he refused. Then there was a threat to shoot, followed by a fusillade through the window. That was too much for Mr. Gardner, and he ran to another window of the apartment and to the balcony, where he startled Broadway at 1 o'clock in the morning by calling for police.

Several policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station, who were in Broadway, as well as several detectives from the Second Branch Bureau, entered the hotel and went to the Regan apartment. Mr. Gardner, according to the police, then opened the door and explained that he was the British Vice Consul and a son-in-law of Mr. Regan, the proprietor of the hotel. The besieging party, it was said, was still on the balcony waiting for the thief to reappear.

Mr. Gardner, the police asserted, had returned from Toronto and gone to the apartment without leaving his name at the desk, and the managers and clerks in the searching squad did not know this. Mr. Gardner accepted an apology from the detective who fired the shots.

Over the telephone at the country home of Mr. Regan at Deal Beach last night, Mr. Gardner laughed about the story and said he had nothing to think about it. He asked the details of the report that he had been the target for several shots and said he "did not think it was true." Employes of the hotel who were in the search squad said last night that the story was true and gave the details.

Ocean Travel.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a British port are:

W. R. Banfield, Septimus Barlow, F. G. L. Boreham, George Braithwaite, Henry G. Carpenter, Richard Hazleton, M. P.; Thomas and Howell Jones, L. Mudge, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; W. H. Park, Thomas Pearse, Frank Pearson, Albert Rhodes, W. John Stockton, J. Scott, J. S. Weatherby, A. B. Daveney, S. S. Harris, J. C. Watson, H. E. Pine, C. Sparrow, C. I. Tillyard, and Andrew Caird.

SAYS EDDY CHURCH WILL BECOME HOSPITAL

Christian Science Losing Following in Boston, Dr. Cortland Myers Asserts at Tent Meeting.

An open-air evangelistic campaign, to be continued all Summer, was started yesterday at 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue by the Tent Evangel Committee. The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, preached the sermon at both afternoon and evening services.

In his afternoon sermon Dr. Myers directed an attack against Christian Science, which he called a "demon cult manufactured in hell." He said that negotiations were under way for the sale of the handsome "mother church" in Boston because the cult was losing its following. The building, he said, was to be converted into a Baptist hospital.

Dr. Myers will conduct the services every night for the next two weeks except on Mondays. He declared that "Billy" Sunday had only touched the fringe of the unconverted in New York City who he said were on their way to hell.

The Rev. Charles Aubrey Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. James P. Lytle of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, spoke at the afternoon service. Three thousand persons can be accommodated in the tent. The services are in charge of the Rev. G. W. McPherson, Superintendent of the Tent Evangel Committee, of which F. C. Miller is Chairman.

CELEBRATION FOR JULY 4.

Final Arrangements to be Made by Committee on Wednesday.

George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for the Independence Day celebration, has called a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee at his office, 37 Wall Street, for next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Arrangements will be completed for the City Hall rally on the morning of July 4, the patriotic demonstration in the Stadium in the evening, and for many celebrations in the various boroughs.

Of particular interest is the announcement that Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will deliver the principal address at the Stadium in the evening. In addition to the address there will be a band concert and a song program, in which it is probable that Maggie Teyte will take part. Senator Wesley Jones of the State of Washington will be the speaker at the Brooklyn celebration to be held in the afternoon in Prospect Park. Citizens have subscribed about $7,000 to the fund which will augment the city appropriation of $25,000. The committee will welcome small donations, which should be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, addressed to the officers of the committee, 37 Wall Street.

Adolph Opper Dies.

Adolph Opper, one of the early lace importers of this city, died yesterday at his home, 270 West Ninety-third Street, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Opper came to this country from Bohemia in 1848 and established himself as an importer of lace and white goods until twenty-five years ago, when he became connected with Lee Fogel & Co., importers of laces and embroideries, with offices at 377 Fifth Avenue. He retired from that firm about two years ago.

GERMANY FORSEES OBSTACLES IN TRADE

Optimists Warned by Dernburg That Nation Must Reckon On Long Transitional Period.

BERLIN, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—The latest issue of the Journal of Economy for the Central Powers contains a symposium devoted to a consideration of the post-bellum reconstruction period. Senator Dr. Sthamer, in one of these articles, points out that the need of raw materials will be the chief issue in the transitional period.

"The procurement of raw materials and their just distribution after the conclusion of peace represents a problem for the Central Powers which can only be solved by the most intimate co-operation," Dr. Sthamer writes. "Certain restrictions imposed upon the individual will be unavoidable. Our aim, however, must be to secure for the economic activities of merchant, manufacturer, and farmer unhampered opportunities and to return as soon as possible to those standards of economic developments which in the past have proved reliable and have made possible our magnificent commercial ascendancy."

Dr. Johannes Bell of Essen emphasizes the problem of the redistribution of labor as one of the difficulties that stand out, especially as regards adapting the millions of returning soldiers to peace pursuits and a reclassification of the professions in which women and children are now engaged. Dr. Bell asserts that the experts in economics believe the transitory period will last between one and two years.

"If peace is concluded, as we are confidently permitted to hope it will be, on the basis of the present military situation," writes Dr. Bell, "many economic doubts which today are causing us dire fears will have proved unwarranted. This applies primarily to questions of finance and exchange, which after the conclusion of a favorable peace will adjust themselves automatically in a comparatively short time. The resolutions of the Paris conferences and the commercial boycott decreed by England need not cause us exaggerated alarm. Our economic efficiency will in the long run prove the ineffectiveness of such a process of elimination."

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is less optimistic, thinks that the German people must reckon upon a very long transitional period, and that therefore they, like the rest of the world, will need a long understanding resting upon a solid basis. An early return to free private economic conditions will be most improbable, in his opinion. He expressed disbelief that any form of economic boycott will materialize, particularly owing to the universal necessity for international intercourse that will exist, but he argues that the world's post-bellum needs will be immeasurable, and that its demand for goods cannot be satisfied.

Regarding the exchange problem, Dr. Dernburg takes the view that Germany will be obliged to convert part of her imported raw materials into goods for export instead of supplying the wants of the German population at home, and that thus the gradual recreation of trade and the payment of the nation's balance will result.

MARRIED PAIR FOUND DEAD.

Man of Heart Failure, Woman by Suicide, in Philadelphia Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—A man and woman, probably married here on Saturday, were found dead today in a room in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. A hasty examination of the man indicated that he died of heart failure. His companion had shot herself through the mouth with an army revolver.

The pair registered at the hotel as "Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alexander, Philadelphia." On a table alongside a couch, where the woman was lying there was an envelope and a note. The envelope was addressed in the man's handwriting and bore the address: "Mrs. A. J. Schultz, 104 West 123d Street, New York City."

Over the long-distance telephone Mrs. Schultz told Captain of Detectives Tate that the dead woman, a widow, had lived at her house for a month. A woman known to her as Mrs. Louisa Jones was at the place for several months. Both departed Saturday morning after announcing that they were going to be married.

The note, in the handwriting of the woman, was as follows: "Notify Lieutenant R. B. Colton, U. S. cable ship Joseph Henry, Norfolk, Va." It was unsigned.

The man appeared to have been about 30 years old and the woman the same age. The manager of the hotel told Captain Tate when he reported the deaths soon after 9 o'clock that the pair registered there early yesterday afternoon. The woman called a maid to her room at 8 o'clock this morning. That was the last time she was seen alive.

DR. H. M. KING DEAD.

Widely Known Specialist in Respiratory Diseases.

Special to The New York Times.

LOOMIS, N. Y., June 24.—Dr. Herbert Maxon King, a widely known specialist in respiratory diseases and medical director of the Loomis Sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, died here today. He was born at Adams, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1864. Dr. King studied at Dartmouth and obtained his medical degree at New York University in 1886. He later studied in Paris and upon his return joined the marine hospital service. He left New York to go to Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1902 took charge of the sanitarium here.

Dr. King was a Fellow of the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the American Sanitarium Association. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Col. George D. Deshon, U. S. A.

BOSTON, June 24.—Colonel George D. Deshon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon on the staff of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Northeastern Department, died suddenly at his apartments here today. He was 53 years of age and a classmate at West Point of Major Gen. Pershing.

Obituary Notes.

Rear Admiral BARTLETT JAMES CROMWELL, Commander of the European Squadron at the time of his retirement in 1902, died today at Scranton, Penn., in his seventy-ninth year. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861.

The Rev. RICHARD M. SHERMAN, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, White Plains, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. He attended Brown University, and after he was graduated in 1877 he attended the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in this city.

LOUIS SCHAETTLE, mural painter, some of whose interior decorations adorn Georgian Court, died on Thursday at his home, 200 West 142d Street.

Mrs. HENRY

FIELD OF CRACK THOROUGHBREDS TO GO TO POST IN THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP TODAY

BROOKLYN HANDICAP AT AQUEDUCT TODAY

Omar Khayyam Among the New Candidates for Honors In the Turf Classic.

ROAMER BEST IN TRIALS

Andrew Miller's Star, Carrying Top Weight with 128 Pounds, Will Face Severe Test.

Brooklyn Handicap Field.

Horse, Age, and Jockey.	Weight.
Roamer, 6, A. Shuttinger	128
Boots, 6, J. Loftus	127
Stromboli, 6, J. Butwell	125
*Regret, 5, F. Robinson	122
Old Rosebud, 6, C. Peak	120
Ormesdale, 4, J. McTaggart	119
*Borrow, aged, R. Troxler	117
Old Koenig, 4, G. Byrne	112
Omar Khayyam, 3, Collins	110
Chicle, 5	107
Clematis II., 4, M. Garner	103
*Whitney entry.	

Since the rearrangement of handicap events, the Brooklyn Handicap has taken rank as the most decisive test for handicap horses in the East, and the race scheduled to take place today at the opening of the Queens County Jockey Club meeting at Aqueduct promises to prove no exception. The early handicaps have weeded out the weaker elements, and none but tried horses which have stood the test will be found in the line-up for the big race this afternoon.

There will be several new candidates, representing the best that has been developed by racing in Kentucky, and for once the most formidable thoroughbreds of the West and the East will meet in a contest that should go far to determine the handicap champion of the year.

With The Finn failing to take up the 129 pounds allotted to him by the handicapper, the post of honor, so far as weight is concerned, will be assumed by the rejuvenated Roamer. In winning the Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica Andrew Miller's great horse proved that he had regained the form that made him feared in the big handicaps two and three years ago. By that victory he incurred a penalty of five pounds, which brought his weight up to 128.

Even at that he is likely to rule favorite, as on Saturday he electrified the clockers by reeling off the best work of any of the candidates. Roamer stepped a mile and a furlong, the distance of the race, in 1:50 3-5, negotiating the mile in 1:37 1-5. This remarkable time is worthy of the greatest consideration, for the reason that Roamer has the reputation of running to his work when called upon to race.

A. K. Macomber's Boots, winner of the Suburban, will carry one pound less than Roamer. He has been going along nicely in his preparation and in his final trial did 1:55 without being extended. Next to Roamer, the best trial for the race was accomplished by Harry Payne Whitney's Regret, which, with Borrow, will carry the hopes of the Brookdale stable. On Friday the peerless mare reeled off a mile and a sixteenth in 1:52, the first mile of which was turned in 1:38. Regret has to carry only 122 pounds and is bound to be a dangerous factor.

Of the younger horses, the most dangerous is the Kentucky Derby winner, Omar Khayyam, which will carry the colors of his new owner, Wilfred Viau, for the first time. Besides stepping a mile in a shade outside of 1:40 recently, Omar Khayyam finished up with a fine trial over the full distance on Thursday. He completed the mile and a sixteenth handily in 1:53 and his time for the mile was 1:38 4-5. The other entries have all shown good work and may be depended on to keep up a fast pace.

EASY FOR CLOVER PATCH.

Speedway Queen Has Lead for Spring Cup on Speedway.

Eight trotting and pacing events were run off on the Speedway yesterday. The most impressive victory was that registered by Marion Toddington, owned by J. A. Murphy, over J. P. Kennedy's Courier Boy in the 1:03 trotting event. Marion Toddington was handled by the veteran Dave McClary, and scored her victories in straight heats in easy fashion, the times being 1:03 and 1:04. This victory was the fifth registered by the mare in as many starts.

R. Jacob's Master McKerron made a poor showing against Clover Patch, the queen of the Speedway, in the 1:05 pace, and was beaten in straight heats by about ten lengths in each trial. Jacob later said his horse's disappointing showing was due to the fact that it was suffering from an injured knee.

Clover Patch's victory gave her an additional five points to her score of 27 in the race for the Spring Cup among pacers, and she is now five points ahead of Master McKerron, with 27.

The closing matinee of the Spring series will be held next Sunday. It was announced by the officials yesterday that the day's racing will be celebrated as Red Cross Sunday, when nurses of that organization will go among the spectators selling programs for whatever price may be given.

The summaries.

1:12 CLASS—TROTTING.

Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)..... 1 1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)..... 2 2
Lady Advice scratched.
Time—1:17; 1:11.

109 CLASS—TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf)..... 1 1
Vessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)..... 2 2
Time—1:08; 1:07¾.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Countess Kobl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel).2 1 1
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)....1 2 2
Time—1:03; 1:06; 1:05¾.

1:08 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (David McClary) 1 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..... 2 2
Dingee scratched.
Time—1:03; 1:04.

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Happy Hawkins, c. s., (Dr. Mullen)....2 1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)..... 1 2 2
Time—1:04; 1:08; 1:05.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Clover Patch, br. m., (Jesse Smith)..... 1 1
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob)..... 2 2
Time—1:17; 1:08¾.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

The High Born Lady, b. m., (John Manning) 1 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter) 2 2
Time—1:03; 1:04½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Neil McClintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)....1 1
The Tr.p, b. s., (L. Smith)..... 3 2
Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty)..... 2 3
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)..... 4 4
Time—1:05; 1:03¾.

Dates for Two More Shoots.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.—Announcement was made here tonight at the offices of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting of the scheduling of two additional State tournaments. The new meets and their dates are: North Carolina State tournament at Wilmington, July 17 and 18, and Alabama State tournament at Birmingham, July 24 and 25.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 15; St. Louis 4.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	39	20	.661
Boston	36	21	.632
New York	32	24	.571
Detroit	28	27	.509
Cleveland	29	32	.475
St. Louis	23	34	.404
Washington	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Philadelphia	33	20	.623
Chicago	36	28	.563
St. Louis	30	28	.517
Cincinnati	31	35	.470
Brooklyn	22	29	.431
Boston	21	29	.420
Pittsburgh	19	37	.339

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

A BATFEST FOR REDS.

Pound Cards' Pitchers for 34 Bases in Second Game, but Lose First.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Three umpires were used in today's double header between Cincinnati and St. Louis in an effort to quiet the crowd which awaited Umpire Byron outside the field after the game on Thursday. Instead of removing Byron, President Tener sent Emslie here to assist in handling today's games. Quigley was behind the plate, while Byron and Emslie officiated on the bases.

A rally in the seventh won the first game for St. Louis, 4 to 2. With Cincinnati ahead 2 to 1, Cruise and Miller singled, Pauelette tripled, and Gonzales hit a sacrifice fly netting three runs.

Cincinnati walked away with the second game by hammering three St. Louis pitchers for twenty-five hits for a total of thirty-four bases. The score was 15 to 4. Chase got two doubles and two singles in five times at bat, while Thorpe got a triple and three singles in five tries. Toney gave but three hits until the ninth when he eased up and allowed St. Louis to score three runs. Score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Baird,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Long,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	2	10
Cruise,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Miller,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Paulette,1b	3	1	2	12	1
Gonzales,c	2	0	1	3	0
Doak,p	2	0	1	0	4
Total	29	4	8	27	18

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Neale,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Clark,c	3	1	1	4	1
Mitchell,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	29	2	5	24	8

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hornsby. Three-base hits—Chase, Paulette. Sacrifice hits—Doak. Sacrifice flies—Groh, Griffith, Gonzales. Double play—Shean, Kopf, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Earned runs—Off Mitchell, 4; Doak, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; Doak, 3. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	5	1	3	1	2
McK'nie,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Kopf,ss	6	2	3	0	2
Roush,cf	5	2	3	3	0
Cueto,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	5	3	4	9	0
aHuhn,1b	1	1	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	5	2	1	1	0
Thorpe,lf	5	2	4	3	0
Shean,2b	5	0	2	2	3
Wingo,c	4	2	2	4	0
Toney,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	47	15	25	27	9

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Long,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	1	1
F.Smith,ss	1	1	1	1	1
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Betzel,2b	2	1	0	1	1
Faulette,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Snyder,c	3	0	0	2	2
Livingston,c	1	0	1	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	2
Horstman,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	7	27	14

a Ran for Chase in eighth.
Error—Cruise.

Cincinnati	3	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	0	—15
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Two-base hits—Kopf, Chase, (2,) Paulette, J. Smith, Rousch. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Home run—Rousch. Stolen bases—Chase, Griffith, (2,) Thorpe, Hornsby, Wingo, Toney, Betzel, Groh, Kopf, Livingston. Sacrifice hit—Toney. Double play—Betzel, F. Smith, and Paulette. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; Horstman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1-3 inning. Packard, 10 and 4 in 5 2-3; Horstman, 12 and 9 in 3; Toney, 4 runs. Struck out—By Toney, 8. Passed ball—Snyder. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

CUBS HONOR HANS WAGNER.

Honus Scores Only Run for Pirates, Who Lose by 2 to 1 Score.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Chicago celebrated Hans Wagner Day here today by defeating Pittsburgh, 2 to 1. Wagner saved his club from a shutout by scoring its only run. He singled in the fifth, and went to second on a sacrifice, and came home on Hinchman's single. The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	0	1
Mann,lf	4	1	0	0	1
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	6	2
Merkle,1b	1	0	0	13	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	3
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	29	2	7	27	18

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Pitler,2b	4	0	1	2	6
King,rf	4	0	1	1	0
J.Wagner,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Brief,1b	1	0	0	6	1
Hinchman,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Ward,ss	3	0	1	3	1
W.Wagner,c	3	0	1	5	2
Mamaux,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	29	1	7	24	10

Errors—Doyle, Wilson, Ward.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Stolen base—Deal. Sacrifice hits—Brief, Merkle. Double plays—Pitler, Ward, and Brief; Doyle and Merkle; Wortman, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; Vaughn, 1. Earned Run—Off Mamaux. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; Mamaux, 4. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Gaffney Fastest in Cycle Race.

Racing from the two-minute mark in the 26-mile bicycle race of the Empire City Wheelmen yesterday, Val Stein won, by inches, from Nat Gutoff, with the same handicap. W. Napier, 1 minute, finished third, and T. Kennedy, from the same mark, ran fourth. The scratch man, Larry Gaffney, won the first-time prize in 1:06:17, covering 25 miles in 1:02:40. This beats the amateur record, but will not be accepted by the National Cycling Association, as the race was a closed one.

RACING TODAY AT AQUEDUCT

$6,000 BROOKLYN HANDICAP

THE $3,000 HUDSON STAKES, A STEEPLECHASE AND 3 OTHER STAR FEATURES

BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:36, 12:50, 1, 1:30 and 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 min. later; East N. Y. 8 min. later. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies on all Race Trains. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Ave. Branch) to Greenwood Ave. Station and by Trolleys.

GRAND STAND, $2. LADIES, $1.50.

PITCHERS' BATTLE WON BY CHICAGO

Danforth Twirls His First Full Game for Sox, and Cleveland Loses, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The White Sox took a firmer hold on the lead of the American League race today when they won from Cleveland, 1 to 0, in a pitchers' battle between Danforth and Boehling, making it four out of five for the series. It was the first time this season that Danforth has been in form, and in completing his first full game he held the Indians to three hits. Both pitchers were specially effective in the pinches, and many runners were deserted on the bases.

John Collins delivered the timely rap in the eighth inning which sent Eddie Collins over the plate with the run which won the game. Boehling was very stingy with his hits, but at times was inclined to be wild, walking four batsmen and hitting both Jackson and Schalk. Risberg, the Chicago shortstop, was erratic in the field, but Danforth's great flinging pulled them out of difficulties before any damage was done.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Murphy,rf	0	0	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	2	2
E.Collins,2b	3	1	0	1	1
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	2	0
J.Col'ns,rf,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Schalk,c	1	0	0	6	1
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	1
aJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	27	12

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wembs's,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Harris,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Evans,3b	3	0	1	1	8
O'Neill,c	0	0	0	0	0
Billings,c	3	0	0	4	0
Boehling,p	3	0	1	1	3
Total	30	0	3	24	11

a Batted for Liebold in seventh.
Error—Risberg.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Risberg. Stolen bases—Schalk, (2,) Liebold, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Danforth, Graney. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 4; Danforth, 2. Earned runs—Off Boehling, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, 2, (Jackson and Schalk.) Struck out—By Boehling, 4; Danforth, 4. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

FORTUNE FAVORS TIGERS.

Cobb Gets a Home Run as Part of 4-to-2 Victory Over Browns.

DETROIT, June 24.—Detroit had most of the luck today and took the last game of the series from St. Louis, 4 to 2. Both of the visitors' runs were made off Coveleskie in the second inning.

In the third inning, with Bush on second base, Cobb drove a sharp liner to deep left, which he converted into a home run by spectacular base running. For the second time in the series Johnson was hit on the arm by a pitched ball. Murray replaced him. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Young,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Hellman,rf	4	0	3	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Vitt,3b	2	1	1	1	4
Stanage,c	2	0	1	7	1
Coveleskie,p	4	0	1	0	8
Total	31	4	9	27	16

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Sisler,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Jacobson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	3	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	3	5
Johnson,ss	1	1	1	1	3
Murray,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Plank,p	2	0	0	0	3
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
bHartley	1	0	0	0	0
cSloan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	13

a Batted for Plank in seventh.
b Batted for Murray in ninth.
c Batted for Groom in ninth.
Errors—Young, (2,) Austin, Pratt, (2.)

Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Severeid, Shotton. Three-base hit—Rumler. Home run—Cobb. Stolen bases—Pratt, Johnson, Hellman. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Coveleskie, Stanage, and Burns; Young and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; Plank, 3; Groom, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 8 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Groom, 1 and 2 in 3; Coveleskie, 7 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Plank, 1; Groom, 2; Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Plank. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

WHITEWASH FOR YANKS.

Applied by Braves in Jersey City Exhibition Game.

The Boston Nationals defeated the New York Americans in an exhibition game at Jersey City yesterday by a score of 3 to 0.

Hughes held the Yankees safe throughout, although they got six scattered hits. The score by innings:

Boston, (N. L.)	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3	
New York, (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Hughes, Tragesser, and Jack Ilitsch; Monroe, Cullop, Love, and Alexander.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Made by Norman Ross at 200 and 220 Yards in Del Monte Pool.

DEL MONTE, Cal., June 24.—Norman Ross of San Francisco established new American records for the 200-yard and 220-yard swimming events in a pool here yesterday.

Ross's time was 2:04 and 2:19 for the respective distances. The records were formerly 2:08 4-5, and 2:21 3-5.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 4.
Nashville, 7; Memphis, 4.
Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 2.
(First game.)
Mobile, 4; New Orleans, 2.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; Worcester, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—4	1	0
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	8	2

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2	8	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	—8	12	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	—7	15	1

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	0
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	36	21	.632
Providence	36	23	.610
Baltimore	35	23	.603
Toronto	31	28	.525
Rochester	30	28	.517
Buffalo	24	37	.471
Richmond	23	37	.383
Montreal	18	36	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670.

FAMOUS

IMPERIAL MIXTURE

SMOKING TOBACCO
IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

The Stearn Company
25 WALL STREET

POWE WINS HALF-MILE RUN.

Leads in A. A. U. Invitation Event at Alpha P. C. C. Games.

Walter Powe of the Alpha Physical Culture Club was the individual star of the first set of members games of the Alpha P. C. C. held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. He won the half-mile invitation A. A. U. run, the feature track competition of the day, and also annexed premier honors in the 100-yard event closed to members of the club. In addition he finished second from scratch in the 440-yard run, closed, which was won by Louis Watson, off the 10-yard mark.

The other open A. A. U. event, the 100-yard dash, was won by Roy Morse, former national 200-yard champion, who showed his heels to a large field and breasted the tape in 0:10 1-5. Peter White, a clubmate of Morse, finished second in this event.

The summaries:

880-Yard Invitation A. A. U. Run, Scratch.—Won by Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C.; Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., second; Willis M. Cummings, Alpha P. C. C., third. Time—2:04 3-5.

100-Yard Invitation A. A. U. Dash, Scratch.—Won by Roy Morse, Salem Crescent A. C.; Peter White, Salem Crescent A. C., second; Andrew Pendleton, Alpha P. C. C., third. Time—0:10 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Walter Powe, (4 yards;) Andrew Pendleton, (scratch,) second; Louis Watson, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Putting the 8-Pound Shot, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Robinson Haden, (4 feet,) 33 feet 9½ inches; Richard H. Lewis, (5 feet,) 32 feet 2½ inches, second; Louis Watson, (5 feet,) 31 feet, third.

220-Yard Dash, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Richard H. Lewis, (6 yards;) Andrew Pendleton, (scratch,) second; Charles Hill, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:24.

880-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Willis M. Cummings, (scratch,) Robert Johnson, (48 yards,) second; Edward Young, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:03 3-5.

Running High Jump, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Louis Watson, (scratch,) 5 feet 8 inches; Richard H. Lewis, (2 inches,) 5 feet 6 inches, second; Elbert Barringtaine, (6 inches,) 5 feet 3 inches, third.

440-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Louis Watson, (10 yards;) Walter Powe, (scratch,) second; Charles Hill, (scratch,) third. Time—0:56 3-5.

SETTLEMENT BOYS WIN.

Score Three Victories at Yorkville Athletic League Games.

With a total of 30 points the athletic representatives of the Union Settlement A. C. yesterday carried off the point honors of the Yorkville Athletic League's outdoor track and field meet, held at Macomb's Dam Park. In three of the five events the wearers of the Union Settlement emblem registered victories and in the remaining two won enough places to bring their total points up to 30, which was 19 better than the total compiled by the athletes of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.

In winning the one and one-half-mile run S. Frierich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., furnished a surprisingly good performance and beat P. Murtha, Union Settlement A. C., to the tape by about one yard in 7:27 2-5.

SPENCER IS DISQUALIFIED.

Goullet Wins at Mile in National Bicycle Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 24.—Alfred Goullet won the one-mile national championship race at the Velodrome here today, beating out Bob Spears in the heat to decide first and second place. Frank Kramer nosed out Francisco Verri in the heat to decide third and fourth honors.

Arthur Spencer, who could have clinched the national championship had he won the race, was disqualified in the semi-finals for switching Bob Spears and putting him out of the running.

In the race for the championship, with two more races remaining, Spencer has 15 points, Goullet 10, Spears 8, and Kramer 5.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 10; Toledo, 1.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 0.
(First game.)
Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 8; Kansas City, 5.
(First game; 10 innings.)
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 3.
(Second game called end seventh, darkness.)
Indianapolis, 11; Minneapolis, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

"Minute Men" wanted for the Army!

"Minute Men" wanted for "Westpointer" shoes — no delay unless you count the minute it takes to step in our stores.

Big stocks. Roomy departments. Salesmen who're right on their job.

Same last as officially approved for the West Point Cadets. The very best leather obtainable for shoes of this type. Both grained and oiled.

Endorsed by the thousands of men now wearing our "Westpointer" shoes —Officers of the United States Army and Navy, members of the National Guard, men now in training.

$7.50 per pair.

"Regulation" Army hats. Extra quality hats for officers. Army "lockers." Sleeping bags. Wrist watches. Boots. Leather puttees. Fox spiral puttees. Money belts. Ponchos. Unbreakable mirrors. Compasses. Field dispatch cases. Pocket flashlights.

Light weight wool underwear.

The Rogers-Peet Camp Toilet Case, $3.25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

SHEA STARS IN PASTIME GAMES

Veteran Scores 19 Points and Aids in Defeating the Glencoe A. C.

Representatives of the Pastime A. C., one of the oldest metropolitan clubs, opposed the athletes of the Glencoe A. C. in a dual athletic competition on Glencoe Oval yesterday afternoon, and when the point tabulation was made at the end of the day's sport, the standard bearers of the veteran organization were resting comfortably on the long end of a 56-to-43 score.

Topping the field of contestants was Dan Shea, a veteran of pentathlon ability, who has only recently again taken up track competition. Shea was in excellent form yesterday and from his efforts alone 19 points were garnered for the Pastime's total score. In the six events in which he participated on track and field, the veteran Shea scored two victories, two second places, one third, and one fourth. One of his victories was scored in the 600-yard run, in which, after a hard struggle, he led A. Meyerheim of the Glencoe A. C., to the tape by a scant margin in 1:20.

The other event in which Shea won premier honors was the running broad jump, with a jump of 19 feet, 7 inches, defeating W. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C.

Myles McHugh and Al Voellmeke, the latter former national walking champion, were other veteran athletes who showed that they still retained some of their former ability in gaining points for the Pastime A. C. McHugh was a winner in the 1,000-yard event, one of the best track competitions of the day, in which he easily outdistanced E. Kent, Glencoe A. C., to win in 2:28.

The 300-yard event, furnished the feature competition of the day and it was only by a supreme effort at the finish line that F. Teschner, of the Glencoe A. C., took the honors away from the Pastime veteran, Shea. Teschner was the individual star for the Glencoe Club.

The summaries:

75-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; E. Perelman, Glencoe A. C., second; M. Skea, Pastime A. C., third; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., 19 feet 7 inches; W. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., 18 feet 11¾ inches, second; M. Skea, Pastime A. C., 17 feet 7½ inches, third; F. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., 17 feet 7 inches, fourth.

600-Yard Run.—Won by Dan Shea, Pastime A. C.; A. Meyerheim, Glencoe A. C., second; W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., third; S. Richter, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—1:20.

One and One-Half Mile Walk.—Won by L

MOVE TO MOBILIZE STATE'S RESOURCES

Governor Names Men to Take Accounting of Industrial and Financial Strength.

WORK PART OF WAR CENSUS

Labor and Needs of Vital Industries and Food Conservation to be Considered.

Governor Whitman announced yesterday the formation of a bureau for the mobilization of the resources of the State and the selection of heads of divisions within the bureau, who will deal with war situations as they may arise in the State and who will act as advisers to the Executive in the determination and carrying out of war policies. This action has been taken under the authority of the Military Census act, which empowers the Governor to take an accounting of the industrial and financial resources of the State as well as the man power.

The practical head of the bureau will be Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank. Mr. Vanderlip is selected as head of the Emergency Division, one of the branches into which the new organization has been divided for better efficiency.

Besides Mr. Vanderlip the members of the division will be Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company; Charles A. Stone, President American International Company; Harvey D. Gibson, President Liberty National Bank; Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; James W. Gerard, Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad; A. W. Loasby, Trust and Deposit Company of Syracuse; W. C. Phelps, President of the First National Bank, Binghamton; J. Sloat Fassett, Vice President of the Second National Bank, Elmira; Jacob H. Herzog, President of the National Commercial Bank, Albany; Franklin D. Locke, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, Buffalo; George Eastman, President of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; Herbert C. Hoover, Washington, D. C.; Captain John F. Lucey, Washington, D. C.; William A. Brady, World Film Corporation; Adolph Zukor, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; P. A. Powers, Universal Film Company; Arthur James, Metro Pictures Corporation; R. A. Rowland, Metro Pictures Corporation, and J. E. Brulatour.

In addition to the Emergency Division there will be the following divisions with these Chairmen: Census, Captain George Garr Henry, of A. Saloman & Co., who is in charge of the State Military Census; Finance, George F. Porter, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Defense and Security, General George R. Dyer, of C. I. Hudson & Co.; Information, J. H. Sears, President of Appleton & Co.; Transportation, General W. W. Witherspoon; Food Products and Conservation, Charles F. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture; Industrial, H. D. Sayer, Industrial Commissioner; Instruction, Dean H. N. MacCracken of Vassar College, and Health and Hospital, headed by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health.

The plan calls for each division to assume responsibility for dealing with questions affecting its sphere. Captain Henry is already head of the Census in the State and to his division will fall the duty of gathering statistics as to the industrial resources. It is anticipated that much more information will be gathered as to industry and labor than can be gleamed from the present registration information. In this work there is to be no duplication of the work being done by the State Industrial Commission. It is for this reason that the Governor selected Secretary Sayer of the Industrial Commission, as head of the Industrial Division. He will have the co-operation of the other members of the Industrial Commission.

The division will go into the present availability of labor in New York and will study the needs in the vital industries working on Government contracts or doing work the stoppage or delay of which would mean inconvenience if nothing worse to the State and Federal Governments. Study will also be given to the question of the maintenance of proper standards in industry.

The important questions relating to measures for the conservation of food, the distribution of food, and market conditions will be taken up by State Agriculture Commissioner Wilson. He will have the co-operation of Commissioner J. J. Dillon, of the Department of Food and Markets, and the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply. Questions relating to health and the hospitals of the State will be handled by State Health Commissioner Dr. Biggs and he will have at hand the machinery of his own department and the help of every Department of Health in every city in the State. Dean MacCracken will stand as a source of information not only to the bureau, but to the public.

ORGANIZE STATE DEFENSE.

Resource Mobilization Bureau Divided Into Twelve Divisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—The Resource Mobilization Bureau of the Adjutant General's department has been organized with twelve divisions, acting as far as possible through the Home Defense Committees of the sixty-one counties of the State. The purpose is to enable the State to avail itself of the services of every man, woman, and child willing and capable to assist in the present emergency.

The original Home Defense Committees, organized by Mayors of cities, County Judges, and Chairmen of Boards of Supervisors, and in New York by the Mayor, consist of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer and three other members. These committees will be enlarged to provide a general committee.

The first big division is that of military census and inventory, including enumeration of the men and women and the industrial, agricultural, and medical resources. Other divisions deal with finance and information. The defense and security division has charge of organizing home defense corps and the location of camp sites. It also will take up recruiting for the army, navy, and Marine Corps, the National Guard, and the Naval Militia.

Secret service work, topography, and mapmaking will fall to the lot of the military intelligence division. The transportation division will plan co-ordination of steam and electric roads, automobile transportation, and other vehicle service, and will list drivers and chauffeurs and motor transports.

The food production and conservation division will have general supervision of farm data, distribution of labor, transportation, organization of clubs, and the distribution of seed. The division of co-operating agencies will deal with existing organizations and assist in promoting organized service for the care of dependent families of men in military service.

All matters pertaining to aliens will be under the alien bureau. Its duties will be to locate the aliens in the State, register them, see to the labor supply. The instruction division will handle personal and industrial hygiene, first aid, field bakeries, commissary functions, and mapmaking.

The health and hospital division will see to the regulation of public and private medical appointments during the absence of incumbents in military service, and protection of private practice during absence of medical officers in military service.

The industrial division will investigate the needs of industries vital in defense, provide labor necessary in such industries, and furnish information concerning production and the welfare of workmen.

NEARLY 5,000,000 LISTED.

New York City Alone Supplies 3,000,000 in State Military Census.

ALBANY, June 24.—Nearly 5,000,000 persons out of an estimated total of 5,600,000 had registered up to Saturday night in the State Military Census, according to Captain G. C. Henry, State Director of the census. The registration will close tomorrow night.

E. P. Goodrich, Director for New York City, telephoned to Captain Henry that 2,750,000 persons had registered there and that the total would be at least 3,000,000, or 200,000 more than had been estimated.

Census officials say that the value of the census has been proved already, and that lists of men who have expressed a desire to enlist in some branch of the national or State service have been sent to the proper authorities every day.

"It is curious," said Captain Henry, "how many men from interior counties desire to enlist in the navy. Oneida County, for example, furnishing the names of many such men; but the army holds first place, the order of preference being army, navy, National Guard, naval militia and marines."

BAYONET PRACTICE AGAIN.

Captain Koehler of West Point Will Drill Plattsburg Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 24.—The training camp students will take up once more the principles of bayonet fighting under the direction of Captain Koehler, Master of the Sword at West Point, who arrives tomorrow for a two weeks' stay at Plattsburg Barracks. The following memorandum has been issued by Colonel Wolf's direction:

"In accordance with telegraphic instructions received from the Secretary of War, Captain H. J. Koehler, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to Plattsburg Barracks Monday, June 25, for the purpose of conducting a course of physical training and bayonet fighting with a selected corps of 500 men. Upon the arrival of Captain Koehler, he will confer with the regimental commanders, who will notify this office of the portion of the schedule that can be devoted to this training. The class will be formed of 250 selected men from each provisional training regiment.

From Plattsburg Captain Koehler will go West to conduct similar courses at Fort Sheridan and Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Three religious services were well attended at the camp Y. M. C. A. today. At the Episcopalian holy communion, early in the morning, the Rev. H. Boyd Edwards of Milton, Mass., officiated. The speakers at the 9 o'clock service were James Whittmore of New York and Charles M. Alexander, who was with the Canadian troops in England. At the afternoon service the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., President of the Armour Institute, Chicago, was the speaker.

Tonight in the camp amphitheare Miss Liora Hoffman sang to a capacity audience of students and their friends. Second Lieutenant R. N. Johnson was the accompanist, and Miss Hoffman was assisted by a quartet of student officers composed of Louis Burke, T. C. Jessup, Edward Murphy, and C. J. Speicher.

The vaudeville performance, which opened the amphitheatre last night, filled every one of the 3,500 seats. The actors were sent to Plattsburg without charge by Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, and J. J. Murdoch of New York. Next Sunday the Lambs' Club of New York will give its 1917 gambol at the amphitheatre, and July 29 the Boston Symphony Orchestra will appear.

DR. WOELFKIN AT MADISON.

New York Pastor and Dr. Rush Rhees Address Students.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 24.—The Rev. Dr. Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, in an address delivered before several hundred members of the officers' corps at the Camp Y. M. C. A. this morning, told of the challenge to the American people by an autocratic Government that, seemingly blinded by its desire for power, had forgotten everything worth while. He advocated universal service and the prosecution of the war without hatred and malice, but with the single thought that America is in the war for the interest of humanity in general.

Dr. Woelfkin said he had offered himself to the War Department and would gladly serve in any capacity, old as he was.

Dr. Rush Rhees, President of Rochester University, followed Dr. Woelfkin to the rostrum and made a brief address. Contrary to an announcement made yesterday, Dr. Rhees did not confer diplomas to the students of that college now in training here. He said that if the men wanted their diplomas they could have them any time.

A battalion of the Second New York Field Artillery has been ordered here to assist in the training of the field artillery students. The Third New York was originally to come. Colonel Sample said the battalion would carry 3-inch field guns.

ALL MUST ENROLL BEFORE 10 TONIGHT

Extra Facilities Prepared for 300,000 in City Who Must Register on Last Day.

NO EXCUSE FOR SHIRKERS

Imprisonment for Six Months Faces Those Who Fail to Obey State Census Law.

Ten thousand persons registered in this city yesterday in the few places kept open. Today is the last of the census, and the registration places will close at 10 o'clock tonight. All persons between 16 and 50 years who have failed to register will be liable to arrest and imprisonment for six months. Director E. P. Goodrich said last night that there were about 300,000 still to register, but that all could be accommodated before the books were closed.

Because of a reported threat of Socialists to register at the last minute, the Director will have an extra force on duty in many parts of the city tonight.

"We do not intend to keep open all night," he said, "and those who have put off registering until the last minute must not expect to find a willingness to listen to excuses. Every man and woman who has not registered up to 10 o'clock tomorrow night will be subject to arrest and imprisonment. I shall take just as vigorous action as the law allows. There is no excuse for not registering on Monday. Over 3,000 places will be available in every part of the city. The registrars are well trained, and there is an abundance of supplies."

Yesterday afternoon Director Goodrich visited the two registration places in Chinatown. Lee Tuck, representing the Chinese-American Citizens' Alliance, reported that 600 Chinamen had registered during Saturday and 1,000 yesterday. The total Chinese registration is fixed at about 3,400 in this city.

In the mail that arrived at census headquarters yesterday was a letter from a man in the Mercer County Jail in New Jersey, who explained that his stay in jail would preclude his visiting New York in time to enroll personally, and asked that a blank be sent him.

One of the census agents at headquarters remained until late last evening to take the registration of a young woman who called up on the telephone and said she was going out of town on a late train, and desired to register in order to escape the dangers of imprisonment.

MANY CAMPS FOR MARINES.

Some Ready for Recruits Now, and Others Near Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Marine Corps is keeping up its record and reputation for efficiency. Announcement was made tonight that camps for training enlisted men had been begun or completed at the following places:

Philadelphia, for 5,000 men; completed.
Newport, R. I., for 6,000 men; will be completed about July 1.
Cape May, N. J., for 2,000 men; will be completed about Aug. 1.
Charleston, S. C., for 5,000; completed.
Pensacola, Fla., for 1,000 additional men; completed.
Key West, Fla., for 500 men; in course of construction.
Mare Island, Cal., for 5,000 men; in course of construction.
Puget Sound, Wash., for 5,000 men; work begun.
Hingham, Mass., for 500 men; will be completed about July 1.
New Orleans, La., for 500 men; will be completed about July 1.
San Diego, Cal., for 2,500 men; will be completed about July 1.

Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, accommodations for 15,000 additional recruits are being prepared.

Besides these a number of small camps have been constructed.

The camp at Port Royal, S. C., for 5,000 men is practically completed.

The construction of the camp at Quantico, Va., providing for 8,000 men, is well under way.

Preparations are being made for the erection of buildings at the Hampton Roads naval operating base to accommodate 10,000 men.

Arrangements have been made for taking over the Mississippi Exposition grounds at Gulfport, Miss., which, with the erection of barracks and other temporary buildings, will provide for about 3,500 men.

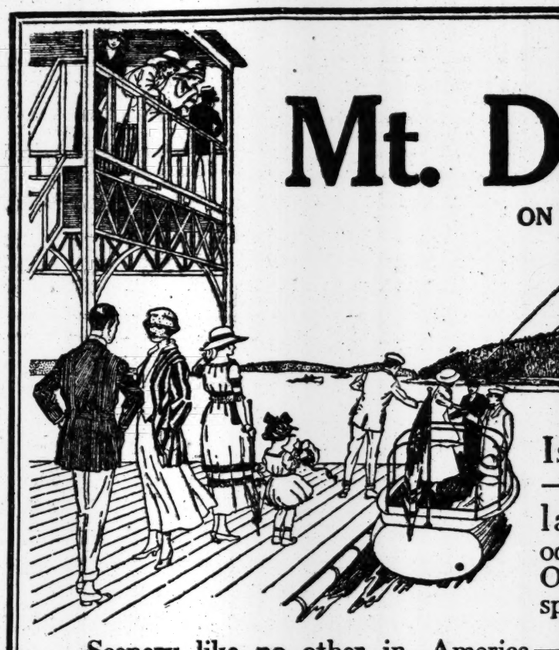
At New York a camp for 3,000 regulars will be built adjoining the navy yard, and a camp near Pelham, N. Y., for 5,000 reserves.

CRIPPLES TRY TO SAVE BOY.

Peter, Aged 9, Drowns Before Playmates Unable to Help Him.

James Mingola and his playmate, John Ferrari, each 10 years old, stood disconsolately on the banks of Tibbetts Brook, near Van Cortlandt Park, yesterday while Peter Alastin, 9 years old, also a member of their party, was in swimming. John would have gone in if his mother had been there to help him put his wooden leg back on. He was run over five years ago by an automobile in front of his house at 633 East Eighteenth Street. James needed his mother to put his necktie on and fasten his shirt, for James lost his right arm when a trolley struck him near his home at 635 East Thirteenth Street.

Suddenly Peter cried for help. John tried to reach him with a long stick, but fell into the brook, while James called for help and then waded into shallow water to try to reach Peter. Soon men pulled all three boys out of the brook. Peter was dead and James and John were badly frightened.



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Providence Line

Service Resumed June 29
Between New York,
Providence and Boston
Fall River Line Steamers

Providence and Plymouth

Afternoon and Evening Concerts

EASTBOUND

Leave New York, Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday	6:00 P. M.
Due Providence	5:30 A. M.
Due Boston, Back Bay	7:39 A. M.
Due Boston, South Station	7:44 A. M.

WESTBOUND

Leave Boston, South Station, daily except Saturday	6:06 P. M.
Leave Boston, Back Bay	6:12 P. M.
Leave Providence, Fox Point	7:30 P. M.
Due New York	7:15 A. M.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, N. R., foot of Fulton Street.

The New England Steamship Company

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Inside Route—Through Land-Locked Waters of Long Island Sound

Leave Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily—Due Boston 8:27 A. M.
Return leave Boston (South Sta.) 6 P. M. Daily—Due N. Y. 7 A. M.

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$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at all N. Y. Transfer Co. offices and various Tourist Agencies. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

SPECIAL NOTICE—Providence Line passenger service between New York, Providence and Boston will be resumed Friday, June 29th. Orchestra on each steamer.

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"Nine o'clock. Here's the Proof Sheet right on the dot. Yesterday's postings proved to a cent—yes, and even analyzed by classes of goods sold. Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable are balanced to a 'T.'

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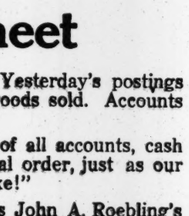

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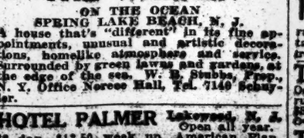

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Delightful one-day auto trip. Special auto map. C. E. Peters, Buskill, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1915. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of July, 1917 or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	5:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The price of call money proved to be the controlling factor in stocks last week, money loaning at 6 per cent. throughout the entire period. The higher rate was not unnatural in view of the extraordinary demands made upon the money market by financing the Government's requirements. Had the Federal Reserve Bank facilities not been available the scarcity of loanable funds would have been much more marked, and rates higher than those seen last December, when the surplus reserve fell to its lowest point since the inauguration of the Reserve system, might have been experienced. The member banks are now making use of the rediscounting facilities on something approaching the scale contemplated by the framers of the act. At the close of business last week the Federal Reserve Bank of New York held $220,000,000 in commercial paper and acceptances. Another reason for the relatively moderate disturbance made by the payments on account of the Government loan was the effective co-operation of the British Government with domestic agencies in holding down interest rates at this centre. London is watching the American market very closely, and last week released $73,000,000 gold for shipment here from Canada to increase the credit facilities of the local banks. The gold import movement, which established a new high record last week, is expected to continue with even heavier shipments for a few days. The market fluctuated rather easily for the first four days of the week under the influence of other factors besides the advance in call money. The steel shares, particularly, reflected the influence of fears that the Government will insist upon very drastic reductions in the prices which the manufacturers are going to make on material for the United States and the Allies. However, most stocks closed higher in an irregular list. United States Steel fluctuated over a range of five points, closing at its best price for the week, which was practically the figure established at the close of the previous week.

It is a delicate matter to fix an arbitrary price upon anything when that price is far removed from the one reached between buyers and sellers in the open market. It is not to be expected that the Government will consent to the payment of prices that have been established by competitive bidding of private consumers, who, in turn, have in most cases been able to readjust their selling quotations to a point that covers the increased cost of materials. The market is abnormally high and would appear so even were most manufacturers to reduce their quotations to actual present-day costs. The articles which enter into the manufacture of steel have risen proportionately with the finished article. With pig iron selling above $50 a ton it is foolish to talk of steel for Government use at $56, or, perhaps, even at the other figure recently considered, $9 higher. The necessity for rushing work upon the construction of new ships is so urgent that the authorities cannot afford to stand out for an exhaustive determination of costs before placing orders. The Government has the power to take over plants if no other way offers, but no one believes that it could thereby effect much of a saving in the cost of labor, fuel, or pig iron. It is a matter that must be settled by friendly discussion between the Government's representatives and corporation executives.

The success of the $2,000,000,000 loan outran the most optimistic expectations. There was little ground for believing two days before the expiration of the offer that the Liberty Loan would be 50 per cent. oversubscribed. Now that it is out of the way there is no harm in making public the fact that a comparatively small group of patriotic bankers and their associates were convinced up to the beginning of the final week that the country could not be awakened in time to effect subscriptions of the full amount, and agreed among themselves to put in applications at the last minute to cover any shortage. It is well that the occasion for such action did not materialize, but it should be a matter of great satisfaction to know that under no circumstances could the loan have failed.

The investment market has not recovered from the lethargy into which it fell previous to the start of the Liberty Loan campaign. Bond men had hoped that once the Government financing had been taken care of the market for municipals and corporation issues would quicken, but any demand the past week was almost undiscoverable. Improvement in this respect should follow the allotment of the Government issue. New York City is to sell $55,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds on July 12, and it is to be hoped that the situation may be better by that time so that the offering may be taken at a satisfactory premium. The outstanding New York City issues did not act in a way to indicate a good market for the new bonds. The 4½s of 1957 and of 1965 sold off a full point, to 101 last week, while the 4¼s of 1960 closed at 98½, off 1½, after selling at 98. The municipals have suffered to some extent from the fear that they may eventually be made subject to the income tax. The law exempts them, and bankers differ as to the right of the Government to change this provision if it desired to. At the present time it seems an academic question, for it is hardly conceivable that a serious attempt would be made to remove their exemption value. Large bidders for the Government bonds whose allotments will be considerably reduced may compete for the new city issues and effect a sudden improvement in their prospects.

Railroad men are expecting a decision in the 15 per cent. rate case at the end of this week. No one knows what attitude the commission is taking toward the petition, but there is a commonly accepted belief in Washington that the Eastern roads will get substantially what they are asking for, rumor placing the average increase at 12 per cent. for the Eastern roads and about two-thirds of that for the Western lines. An increase is imperatively needed for the sake of the companies' credit. New railroad construction has been almost unknown in the United States since the beginning of war, and even the more prosperous lines have not been able to provide themselves with new equipment at a rate demanded by the increase in tonnage offered them. Under the co-operative arrangement, making a board of five executives practically in control of every mile of road in the country, very much higher efficiency in the use of rolling stock has been brought about, but no agency can make it possible for carriers to buy sufficient new equipment while their borrowing power is reduced by public distrust and their purchasing power limited by the unconscionable increase in the cost of cars and locomotives.

MONETARY CHANGE IN LONDON

Bank of England Policy as to Treasury Bills Altered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—Monetary affairs were predominant in the stock market last week. The Government announced on Monday the abandonment of its policy of issuing Treasury bills on tender in favor of a reversion to daily sales at fixed rates over the counter. Bank of England offers of restricted three and six months' yearlings have been withdrawn. Rates were fixed at 4½ per cent., and concurrently the bank reduced to 4 per cent. the rate allowed clearings institutions on special deposits.

The full effect of the new policy has not yet been experienced. Prominent bankers held two conferences to consider the situation, but decided to defer reduction of the interest paid on deposits to the public, and declined to fix a new rate for loans granted to the money market, the latter still being 4½ per cent. Credit dealers are not able to purchase Treasury bills at the Government quotation, but bankers are expected to modify the present policy after June 30, when the half-yearly balance sheets will be adjusted.

In some cases deposits have not fully recovered from the effect of war loan subscription, and the banks desire to avoid further depletion for the present. Future happenings are probably contingent to some extent on the course of monetary conditions in America, but having regard to the necessities of the British Treasury, which can be met in large part only by the sale of Treasury bills, it is imperative that the market should be in position to make substantial purchases at an early date.

Discount rates responded to the reduction in the official level, and business was done on the basis of 4 9-16 to 4⅝ per cent. for mercantile and Treasury bills. There was a keen demand for money throughout the week, and the rate rose occasionally to 5 per cent., but the general figure is still 4¼ to 4½ per cent.

The Stock Exchange had an uneventful week, public interest showing further diminishment.

MAY RAISE WAR-PROFIT TAX.

French Deputies Consider Increase —Dull Week on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—The Bourse was weak at the opening on Monday and there was a further drop in Russians and the French war loan, with profit taking in rubbers and the shipping sections. The market continued dull and weak until Thursday, when there was slight recovery, which was accentuated on Friday by a firm closing. The Russians group closed distinctly better, including ruble exchange. The Spanish group was agitated, with sharp fluctuations in pesetas coupled with contradictory reports as to internal conditions in Spain, but there was some improvement later and the close was steadier.

The war loan closed at 88.20, and rentes at 60 ex the July coupon of 75 centimes. War stocks were more active and made a further spurt, while French rails gained several points on the week. There was an active market for Pathé Frères and Gaumont Palace shares on favorable annual reports.

The Havre Cotton Exchange has been closed until further notice by a decree of the Minister of Commerce with a view to stopping undue speculation and stabilizing the market. The moratorium has been extended for ninety days. There is a bill before the Chamber of Deputies to raise the excess war profits tax on a sliding scale from the present rate of 50 to 80 per cent.

Gold in the Bank of France amounts to 3,250,205,039 francs. Advances to foreign Governments were increased during the week by 35,000,000 francs. There was a noteworthy reduction in the week's note circulation of 16,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 23, 1917:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	755,576	745,600	413,792
Tuesday	841,575	376,418	452,587
Wednesday...	880,290	576,137	884,024
Thursday	566,622	590,714	440,677
Friday	611,800	756,445	286,412
Saturday ...	315,720	182,583	204,726
Total w'k.	3,980,553	3,208,197	2,192,000
Year to date.	97,107,732	82,453,927	61,364,781

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$1,650,450	$2,979,500	$2,180,500
Tuesday	2,114,100	3,182,500	2,489,500
Wednesday...	2,302,350	4,623,500	2,570,000
Thursday	1,594,150	3,488,000	2,638,000
Friday	1,797,150	2,868,000	2,257,000
Saturday ...	3,143,250	1,626,500	1,333,000
Total w'k.	$12,601,450	$18,748,000	$13,366,000
Year to date.	491,928,830	527,872,450	388,290,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	June 23,'17.	June 24,'16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	3,980,553	3,208,197	*772,356

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$5,261,500	$14,894,500	$9,633,000
Government..	7,202,950	3,579,500	*3,623,450
State	4,000	20,000	*2,000
City	133,000	254,000	121,000
Total, all.	$12,601,450	$18,748,000	$6,146,550

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales.....	3,980,553	97,107,732
Same period a year ago.	3,208,197	82,453,927

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	83.34	81.11	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	87.50	84.27	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100..	ADVANCE RUMELY	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
400..	Ajax Rubber	71	68½	68½	..
1,500..	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
1,700..	Alaska Juneau	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
3,700..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28½	27	28	— 1¼
2,000..	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86	84½	84½	— 1½
700..	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92½	91½	92½	..
5,600..	Am. Beet Sugar	95	93⅜	93⅜	— 1¼
13..	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	200	200	200	..
21,100..	Am. Can	50	46⅜	50	..
700..	Am. Can pf.	105½	104	104	— 3
25,400..	Am. Car & Foundry	77½	71⅜	77	+ 3¼
200..	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116¼	116½	116½	+ ⅜
900..	Am. Cotton Oil	40	37¼	37½	— 3⅜
3,700..	Am. Hide & Leather	15	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
1,500..	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	64	59⅝	63	+ ½
700..	Am. Ice Securities	26	25	25⅞	— ⅝
9,200..	Am. Linseed	24⅜	23	24⅝	+ ⅝
2,800..	Am. Linseed pf.	61	59	60¾	— 1⅝
21,850..	Am. Locomotive	74	69	*74	+ 4
300..	Am. Locomotive pf.	104¾	104½	104½	— ½
4,700..	Am. Malting	12⅜	11½	12¼	+ ½
8,900..	Am. Malting 1st pf.	66½	60¼	66½	+ 5⅜
52,900..	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109	104½	108⅞	+ 1
100..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113½	113½	113½	..
300..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	99¾	99	99⅞	— ⅛
5,600..	Am. Steel Foundries	72½	68	72⅜	+ ⅞
84,700..	Am. Sugar Refining	122⅜	116½	120⅜	— ½
450..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119½	119	119½	— ⅝
4,600..	Am. Sumatra Tob.	36	32⅝	35¾	+ 1¾
50..	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	59	59	..
2,342..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅞	121¼	122⅞	+ 1⅛
500..	Am. Tobacco	198	192¼	192½	— 4¼
200..	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103	101½	101½	— 2½
13,000..	Am. Woolen	54⅝	51½	54⅛	— ⅞
100..	Am. Woolen pf.	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— 2⅝
4,000..	Am. Zinc L. & S.	32½	30	30¼	— 2¼
300..	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	63	62½	62½	— 1½
67,400..	Anaconda Copper	84	81	83½	— ⅝
100..	Associated Oil	64	64	64	— 1
7,700..	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅜	100¼	101	— ⅜
1,825..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅜
600..	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	16⅝	15	16	— 1
100..	Atlantic Coast Line	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
14,200..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	112⅜	106½	112	— 1⅜
500..	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	62	60¼	60½	— 1½
73,200..	BALDWIN LOCO.	72⅞	61⅛	72⅜	+ 7
100..	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100	100	100	+ 1
5,000..	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	72⅜	73¼	— ⅛
712..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	69½	69½	69½	— ½
1,000..	Barrett Co.	115½	111¼	*118	— ½
100..	Do sub. rcts., f. p.	114	114	114	— 1
100..	Do pf. sub. rcs., f.p.	110	110	110	+ 3½
1,200..	Batopilas Mining	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
700..	Bethlehem Steel	147⅝	145¼	146	— 6
313,700..	Do B temp. cfs.	147½	135	142⅜	— 5½
100..	Do preferred	120	120	120	..
300..	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ 1⅜
440..	Brown Shoe	73	71½	71⅞	— 1½
15,625..	Brunswick Ter. & Ry. Sec	14⅞	11½	14⅞	+ 1½
3,000..	Burns Brothers	101¾	98	101¾	+ 1¾
1,400..	Butte & Superior	42½	41¼	42½	..
200..	Butterick Co.	14	14	14	— 1½
1,100..	CAL. PACKING	38¼	37½	38	— ⅜
1,100..	Cal. Petroleum	21⅝	20⅞	20¼	— 1⅝
1,100..	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52¼	51	*51¼	— 1¼
100..	Calumet & Arizona	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
1,700..	Canadian Pacific	161½	159½	161	+ 1½
100..	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	— 1⅞
71,000..	Central Leather Co.	97	91	97	+ ⅝
100..	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	112¾	112¼	112¼	— ¼
1,100..	Cerro de Pasco	36½	36	36	..
200..	Chandler Motor	91	90	90	+ 1
4,900..	Ches. & Ohio	61	59½	61	+ 1½
800..	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
500..	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	34½	34	34	— ⅛
2,600..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75¾	74	75¼	+ ⅝
1,000..	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ⅝
1,155..	Chi. & Northwestern	110½	110	110	— 1
100..	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	145	145	145	— 4½
6,200..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep., f. p.	66¾	64½	65¾	— ⅝
5,000..	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	36¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
3,585..	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	78	77	77	— ⅝
6,400..	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	68⅞	67¼	68¼	+ ⅛
10,480..	Chile Copper	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
10,300..	Chino Copper	57⅝	54⅝	56⅞	— ⅝
300..	C., C., C. & St. L.	38½	37	38	— ⅜
100..	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	70	70	70	— ⅛
8,700..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53½	50	53½	+ ½
300..	Colorado Southern	27½	26	26	— 1⅜
5,800..	Columbia Gas & E.	41¼	38¼	40⅜	— 1⅛
900..	Consolidated Gas	108¼	106	106½	— ½
100..	Consol. Gas, Balt.	111¼	111¼	111¼	— 2½
100..	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
1,450..	Continental Can	101	97¼	101	+ 2¼
600..	Continental Insurance	53¼	52	53¼	— 1½
141,400..	Corn Products Ref.	34⅜	30⅜	32⅞	+ ⅞
3,700..	Corn Products Ref. pf	105¾	104	105¾	— ⅜
213,700..	Crucible Steel	85	79	84½	+ 3⅝
500..	Crucible Steel pf.	105⅞	102	103	— 2⅞
30,400..	Cuba Cane Sugar	44⅞	42¼	43⅝	— 1⅝
900..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91	89½	89½	— 1¼
700..	Cuban-Amer. Sugar	184	180	184	+ 2
100..	Cuban-Amer. Sugar pf	103	103	103	— 1
100..	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	100	100	+ 1
7,920..	Del. & Hudson	113¾	111	113½	+ 2½
700..	Den. & Rio Grande pf	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
50..	Detroit Edison Co.	126	126	126	..
37,950..	Distillers Securities	25⅜	20	23⅞	+ 1⅝
2,400..	Dome Mines	11⅝	9⅝	11⅝	+ 1½
3,800..	ELK HORN COAL	37¾	35¾	37	— ¾
200..	Elk Horn Coal pf.	46	46	46	..
8,350..	Erie	26¼	25⅜	26¼	— ⅛
2,000..	Erie 1st pf.	39	38½	39	+ ½
600..	Erie 2d pf.	29¾	29½	29¼	..
100..	FEDERAL MINING	18	18	18	— 4¾
800..	Fed. Mining & S. pf.	45	44	45	+ 1⅜
300..	Fisher Body	36	35	35	— ½
100..	GASTON, WM. & W.	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
2,000..	Gen. Electric	160⅞	156⅞	160⅞	+ 1⅝
100..	Gen. Cigar pf.	98½	98½	98½	— 1⅝
77,300..	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	119⅝	110¼	119	+ 7½
200..	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
2,700..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53	50¼	51½	— 1⅜
2,555..	Gt. Northern pf.	108	106⅞	107¼	— ⅝
10,500..	Gt. Northern certs. for ore properties	33⅞	31¼	33	— ¼
2,800..	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42⅝	40	41⅝	— ⅜
4,950..	Gulf States Steel	130½	123	130	+ 3
14..	HOMESTAKE MIN.	108	108	108	..
300..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	103¾	103	103	— 1
33,900..	Inspiration Copper	64⅞	61⅝	64⅝	+ ⅜
2,400..	Interboro Con.	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅜
1,200..	Interboro Con. pf.	56	53⅜	56	..
600..	Inter. Agricultural	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
2,800..	Inter. Agricultural pf.	52⅜	51¼	52¼	+ 1⅛
100..	Inter. Harv., N. J.	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅞
100..	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	— 1¾
700..	Inter. Harv. Corp.	69	65	65	— 4
19,500..	Inter. Mer. Marine	29	27¼	27½	— 1⅜
82,100..	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	85½	81	83½	— ½
25,800..	Inter. Nickel	41	39	40⅜	— ⅝
100..	Inter. Nickel pf.	103	103	103	— ⅝
7,500..	Inter. Paper	38⅛	36	36⅞	— 1½
800..	JEWEL TEA	49	46¼	46¾	— 7⅜
600..	Jewel Tea pf.	105½	103⅝	*103⅝	+ ⅞
500..	KAN.CITY SOUTH'N	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
600..	Kan. City Southern pf	55½	55	55½	— ⅛
26,150..	Kennecott Copper	46¼	44	45⅝	— ⅝
200..	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	107½	106	*106	+ ¾
30,700..	LACK. STEEL	97¾	93⅞	96¾	— 1⅝
100..	Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	— ⅛
500..	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	17⅝	18⅛	— ¾
2,400..	Lehigh Valley	66	63½	65	+ 1
200..	Liggett & Myers pf.	115	115	115	— ⅛
100..	Long Island	39	39	39	— 4
200..	Louis. & Nash.	125¼	124⅝	124⅝	— 2⅜
100..	MANHATTAN ELEV	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅛
1,300..	Manhattan Shirt	77	72½	77	+ 9
11,300..	Maxwell Motors	51½	48¼	50⅛	+ ¾
1,500..	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	69	65½	67	+ 2
2,700..	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	33	31½	31½	— ⅝
100..	May Dept. Stores	54	54	54	— 3
200..	May Dept. Stores pf.	103	103	103	— 3
28,100..	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	93¾	97½	— ⅛
100..	Mexican Petrol. pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— 2⅝
9,550..	Miami Copper	41	40⅜	41	— ⅛
28,500..	Midvale Steel	64	61⅝	63½	— ½
300..	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17	17	— 1½
200..	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	106	105	105	— 1½
400..	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	6½	— ⅝
100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
50..	Mo. Pac. tr.cfs. 1st pd	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
100..	Do tr. cfs., f. p.	59	58	58	— ⅝
11,300..	Do when issued	30	28⅝	30	+ 1
250..	Do preferred, w. i.	57	56	56	— 1
400..	Montana Power pf.	112½	112¼	112¼	..
300..	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	109⅜	109	109	— 1
200..	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	108	107	108	+ 1
9,700..	Nat. Conduit & Cable	37	34⅜	36	— ⅝
9,700..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	41	38⅛	40¼	+ ¾
1,300..	Nat. Lead	57	56⅝	57	..
4,000..	Nevada Con. Cop.	24⅝	23½	23⅞	— ⅜
4,197..	New Orleans, T. & M.	23	16	22⅝	+ 6⅞
100..	New York Air Brake	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ 1¼
6,000..	New York Central	92½	90¼	92	— ⅝
900..	New York Dock	18	16	18	+ 1
200..	New York Dock pf.	38	38	38	+ 2
11,600..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39½	35⅞	38⅝	+ 2⅞
100..	New York, Ont. & W.	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
100..	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	+ ⅛
1,400..	Norfolk & Western	126½	123	123½	— ½
100..	North American	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	..
2,200..	Northern Pacific	104	103¼	104	— ¾
2,100..	Nova Scotia S. & C.	109	100	100	— 2
87,000..	OHIO CITIES GAS.	137	122	134½	— 2½
400..	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
300..	Owens Bottle Machine	93	91½	*91½	+ ¾
2,200..	PACIFIC MAIL	28¼	26¼	28¼	+ 1
300..	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
500..	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	91	88	88	— 3
3,300..	Pennsylvania R. R.	53¼	52⅜	52⅞	— ¼
6,650..	People's Gas, Chicago.	78½	71½	77	+ 4
1,300..	Pere Marquette	19	18⅜	19	— 1
400..	Pere Mar. prior pf.	60	58½	60	..
400..	Philadelphia Co.	33½	33½	33⅜	— ⅜
42,300..	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	57	52	53¼	— 3¼
200..	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d.	117	117	117	+ ¼
120..	Pitts. Steel pf.	100	100	100	+ ⅞
29,000..	Pitts. & West Va.	35¼	32¾	34	— 1
2,000..	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	67	64	64	— 3½
2,500..	Pressed Steel Car	77¼	75	77¼	+ ⅛
100..	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
8,950..	Pullman Co.	145¾	136	138	— 7
200..	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	+ 1
1,800..	Quicksilver pf.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ¾
3,800..	RY. STEEL SPRING	53	52¼	55	+ ¾
100..	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98	98	98	— ⅛
14,200..	Ray Con. Copper	29¼	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
87,000..	Reading	97⅝	94	97¼	— ⅛
100..	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ 1⅝
100..	Reading 2d pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅝
71,600..	Rep. Iron & Steel.	92¼	88½	92¼	+ 1½
600..	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	104	103½	103⅝	— 1¾
2,450..	Royal Dutch tr. r.	64⅜	63	64⅜	+ 2⅜
1,000..	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
11,900..	Savage Arms	108	100¼	103	— 1½
9,000..	Saxon Motor	34	15	19¼	—18½
700..	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅝
900..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	27¼	28	— ⅛
1,300..	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	173	170	171¼	— 2¾
2,300..	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅜	26⅜	27	+ ⅝
64,800..	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	54½	47½	48	— 6½
4,100..	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	61	57¼	60½	+ ¼
100..	Do. pf.	95	95	95	..
6,300..	South'n Pacific	94¼	93	94¼	+ ½
400..	So. Porto Rico S. rts.	8⅞	8½	8⅞	..
11,800..	Southern Ry.	28⅞	27	28	..
300..	Southern Ry. pf.	56½	56¼	56½	+ ½
160,200..	Studebaker Co.	86⅝	81⅜	84½	+ 2
400..	Studebaker pf.	101	98¼	98½	— 1⅛
900..	Stutz Motor	41⅜	40¼	40¾	— ¾
2,100..	Superior Steel	48	45¼	47	— 1
100..	Superior Steel 1st pf.	100⅜	100½	100½	— ½
89,600..	TENN. COP. & C.	19½	16¼	18	+ 1½
9,400..	Texas Co.	215¼	206	215¼	+ 1¼
200..	Texas & Pacific	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ¼
1,900..	Third Avenue	22	19½	21	..
12,400..	Tobacco Products	59⅞	57⅞	59	— ⅝
100..	Tobacco Products pf.	98	98	98	— 4
100..	Transue & W. Steel F	46	46	46	..
400..	UNDERWOOD TYPE	96	95	95	— 8⅜
100..	Underwood Type. pf.	114	114	114	— 1
200..	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	— 1¼
300..	Union Bag & P., new.	90	85⅜	85⅜	— 4¼
18,300..	Union Pacific	137⅜	135	137¼	— ⅛
600..	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	79½	— ⅛
1,900..	United Alloy Steel	46	44½	45¾	+ ¼
10,300..	United Cigar Stores	107⅝	104	105⅞	— 1¼
100..	United Dyewood	66	66	66	+ 1

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,601,450	$491,988,850
Same period last year	18,748,000	527,872,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.57	83.34	89.48	83.25
Same period a year ago	87.37	87.20	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74½	74	74	8½
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101	100	100	20
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	93	93	93	9
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	14
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99⅝	99¼	99¼	144
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Am. Thread 4s	97⅝	97½	97½	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	85¼	87	86	13
Armour & Co. 4½s	90½	90¼	90¼	16
A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90½	89⅝	89⅝	80⅝
A. T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
A. T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	101	101	101	1
At. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
At., T. & S.F. ad. 4s	82	81⅞	82	7
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, S. B.	98	97¼	97½	13
Atl. Coast Line 4s	83	83	83	6
At.C.L., L. & N. col. 4s	83	81	81	5
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	18
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86	85	85	25
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97½	96½	97½	31
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89⅝	89	89½	92½
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	80	79½	80	7
B. & O., S.W. Div. 3½s	86⅜	86	86	6½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Beth. Steel ref. 8s	99	98⅝	99	3
Braden Cop. 6s	96½	95½	95¼	5
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅝	98¼	98¼	45
B. R. T. g. 5½s	92	91¾	91¾	6
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
CAL. GAS & E. 5s	96	96	96	3
Canada So. con. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97⅝	97	97	4
Central Leather 5s	93⅜	93¼	93½	44
Cent. Pac. std. 4s	84⅝	84	84	13
C. de Pasco con. 6s	112½	112	112½	3
Ches. & O. con. 5s	102	102	102	10
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	89	88⅝	88½	96
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	79½	79½	79½	33
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84	84	84	6
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49	49	49	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89⅜	89⅜	3
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	96	95½	96	102
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	2
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	82	81⅞	81⅞	11
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s	90	90	90	1
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. mtg. ctfs.	87	87	87	2
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. M. & T. g. sta.	70	70	70	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, n.	86	84⅞	84⅞	89
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	99¾	99	99¾	93
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	91⅞	90	90	33
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	91	91	91	19
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	88	88	88	2
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	93½	92⅝	92⅝	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80⅝	79	80⅝	23
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	84	84	84	7
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s ctfs. of deposit, stp.	74	72½	73½	289
C., R. I. & P. ref 4s	70⅝	70	70⅝	66
C., St. P. & M. 6s	111	111	111	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	106½	106½	106½	2
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	93	93	93	2
Chile Copper 7s	124	122	122	12
Chile Copper 6s, rects., part paid	101	100⅝	100⅝	14
Cleve., L. & W. 1st 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
C., C., C. & I. g. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
Con. Gas conv. 6s	109¼	108	108½	6
Corn P. ref. s.f. 6s, '21	99	98	98	1
Corn P. ref. s. f. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	70
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96⅝	96	96⅝	8
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	93	93	93	48
Del. & Hud. Pow. 5s	97	97	97	4
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	72	71⅜	72	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜	85
Detroit United 4½s	81	81	81	7
Dist. Securities 5s	65	63½	65	67
EAST. TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	10
Erie conv. 4s, ser. B	55	54⅝	54⅞	9
Erie conv. 4s, ser. D	63⅛	63	63⅛	18
Erie conv. 4s, ser. E	63⅛	63	63⅛	1
Erie gen. 4s	61½	61	61	6
F. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	102	101⅞	102	10
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A	102	102	102	5
Granby C. cv. 6s, sta.	102	102	102	4
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	94⅝	94	94½	6
Green Bay deb. B	10⅝	10½	10½	21
HEND. BRIDGE 6s	105	105	105	3
Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s	94⅜	91¼	91¼	2
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	98	98	98	2
Hud. & M. ref. 4s	90	90	90	20
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13¼	13¼	13⅜	1
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	82½	82½	82½	1
Ill. Cent. ext. 3½s	80	80	80	5
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 4s	97	97	97	10
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86	86	86	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	87⅛	87¼	87¼	21
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅝	101	101⅛	27
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	93¾	93¼	93½	93
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63⅜	63½	63¼	18
Int. A. Cp. cl. tr. 6s	72½	72½	72½	20
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	91½	91¼	91¾	22
Int. Paper 6s	100	99	99	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	50	50	50	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	71	71	71	3
Kan. City, South. 5s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
LACK. & W. 5s, '23	99⅝	98	99⅛	28
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	104½	104¼	104¼	76
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	14
Lake Shore 3½s	78	77	78	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92½	92¼	92¼	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	91	91	1
L. V. of P. con. 4s	86	85	85	1
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	102½	102½	102¾	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	99	98½	99	4
Liggett & Myers 7s	119⅝	118	118	17
Liggett & Myers 5s	99	99	99	1
Long Dock 6s	112⅝	112¾	112¾	1
Long Island deb. 5s	80	80	80	13½
Lorillard 7s	117⅜	117	117¼	7
Lorillard 5s	96⅝	96½	96½	3
L. & Nash. un. 4s	92	91⅝	91⅝	12
L. & N. gen. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
L. & N. A.K. & C. 4s	83½	83	83	10
MANHATTAN cn. 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	4
Man. con 4s, tax ex.	83	82½	82	17
Max. P. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	107½	107½	107½	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	98½	98½	98½	23½
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. cons. 5s	100½	100½	100½	5
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	50½	50½	50½	1
Mil., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88	88	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	68½	68½	68½	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40	40	40	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	85¾	84	84	7
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55¾	55¾	55¾	1
M., K. & T. ref. 4s, tr. rects.	56	56	56	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	29¾	29¾	29¾	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	60¾	60	60	149
Mo. Pac. cons. 6s	100½	100½	100½	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rcts.	55½	55½	55½	1
Mobile & O. new 6s	107	107	107	1
Montana Power 5s	96½	95½	96	29
NASH., CHATT. & ST. L. cons. 5s	104¾	104¼	104¼	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	70	70	70	1
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
Nat. Tube 5s	100⅜	100	100⅜	13
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96	94¼	96	5
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	45	45	45	17
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103⅜	103	103	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	106	104⅝	105¼	87
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79¼	79¼	79¼	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	86	86	86	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	76
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	6
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	90¾	90	90	5
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	100	100	100	16
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	79	79	79	2
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	96	96	96	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	55½	54	55	9
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	27	26½	27	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94	93¾	93¾	25
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	56	55	56	9
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	101	101	101	2
Nor. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	87	86¾	87	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	125½	125½	125½	3
Norf. & West. div. 4s	86	86	86	2
Northern Pacific 4s	88	87½	87½	36
Northern Pacific 3s	62¾	62	62	40
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	98¾	98¼	93¼	38
ONT. TRANS. 5s	97	97	94	4
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	88	88	88	1
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	87	86½	87	23
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	8
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	11
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97	96½	96½	16
Penn. gtd. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	2
Penn. 4s, 1948	96½	94	94	4
Penn. con. 4½s	102	100⅜	101	80
Penn. gtd. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	4
Penn. gen. 4½s	96⅜	95	95¼	10
Penn. gen. 4½s tem. c.	95¾	95	95	224
Penn. g. 3½s, Ser. B.	81	81	81	5
Peoria & East. con. 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90¾	90	90½	8
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	72¼	71¼	71¼	4
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	90	90	90	1
P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C	99¼	99	99	3
P. C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	100	100	100	1
Public Service 5s	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	16
RY. ST. SPR., L.T. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Reading gen. 4s	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	20
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100½	100½	100½	133
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	69	69¼	69¼	13
ST. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	97	97	97	1
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	77	76½	76½	9
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	1
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, A	63	63¼	63¼	56
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, B	79	78¾	78¾	12
St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s	66¾	65¼	65¾	119
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49¾	49	49	265
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70¼	70	70	11
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	64½	64½	64½	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	63	63	63	3
St. P. & North. P. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	8
San A. & A. Pass. 4s	63	63	63	1
St. P., M. & M. C. 6s	118	118	118	4
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, stp.	76¼	76¼	76¼	4
Sea. A. L. 4s, adj. 5s	63	61	61	14
So. Bell Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96½	11
So. Pacific col. 4s	79½	79	79½	4
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99⅜	99	99¼	94
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81⅝	81⅝	56
So. Pac. ref. 4s	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	49
So. Pac. con. 4s	93½	93½	93⅝	2
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98	97½	97½	15
So. Ry. gen. 4s	67⅜	67	67	13
Stand. Milling 5s	98	98	98	1
TENN. COP. 6s ctfs. full paid	92	90	92	7
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	101	101	101	3
Texas Co. deb. 6s	103	102½	103	20
Third Av. ref. 4s	67½	66	67½	6
Third Av. adj. 5s	41¾	38	40½	30
Third Av. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Tol., P. & W. 1st 4s	60	60	60	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	92⅝	92¼	92½	12
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg	91	91	91	7
Union Pac. con. 4s	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	2
Union Pac. ref. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	2
United Fuel Gas 6s	99	99	99	1
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	35	34½	34½	31
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, trust receipts	34	33½	34	36
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union t. r.	34½	33½	34½	6
U. S. Rity. & Imp. 4s	51	51	51	4
U. S. R. 5s tr. ctfs.	87½	86	86⅜	29
U. S. Rubber 6s	101⅜	101	101	7
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s	105	103	103	51
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅜	104¼	104¼	210
Utah P. & L. 5s	90	90	90	11
Utica E. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	4
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 1st 5s	98	97¾	98	8
Va.-Car. C. cv. 6s	99¾	99	99	10
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	7
WABASH 1st 5s	100¾	100	100	10
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	1
Western Electric 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	6
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Western Md. 4s	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜	38
Western Pacific 5s	88	85¾	85¾	18
West Shore 4s	84	83¾	84	11
West Shore 4s, reg	82⅝	82¾	82½	5
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	6
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	92½	92	92	27
W. U. & B. T. 5s, nts.	100	100	100	10
Wilson & Co. 5s	101⅝	101	101⅛	47
Wis. Central gen. 4s	83	83	83	2

Total sales	$5,261,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, conv., 1946	87	87	87	10
U. S. 4s, registered	108	105⅝	106	20
U. S. 4s, coupon	105	105	105	7
U. S. L. 3½s	100	2-50 100	100	1-50 1762
U.S. L. 3½s (small)	100	5-50 100	100	*340½
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95	94⅝	94⅝	165
Anglo-French 5s	93⅛	93⅝	93⅝	2089
Chinese Ry. 5s	68	68	68	1
City of Bordeaux 6s	95	95	95	2
City of Lyons 6s	95	95	95	3
City of Paris 6s	93¾	93⅝	93¾	71
City of Tokio 5s	79	79	79	1¼
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98	97⅝	98	11
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝	19
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95⅜	95¼	96⅛	55
French Gov. tax 5½s	99¾	98⅝	96½	290
Japanese 4½s	88½	88¼	88½	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	87	87	87	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, reg	94	94	94	4
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	92¾	92⅜	92⅜	9
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	97½	97½	97½	742
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¼	99¼	99¼	770
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	96⅞	96¼	96¾	207
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¼	99	99¾	348
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95½	94⅞	95	457
Total sales				$7,202,950

*In $100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

3½s, 1954	84	82¾	82¾	3
4s, 1959	96⅝	96¾	96¾	1
4½s, Nov., 1917	100	100	100	6
4½s, Nov., 1963	101⅞	101	101	21
4½s, 1963	101⅜	101	101	24
4½s, 1963	102¾	101	101¾	43
4½s, 1960	99	98	98¾	30
Total sales				$133,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4s, '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61	102	102	102	2
N. Y. Canal 4s, '62	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Total sales				$4,000
Grand total				$12,601,450

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Gen'l Gas & Elec. Co.
5s, 1925

A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway, New York City.
Tel. Cort. 7805.

Texas Power & Light
1st 5s, 1937

Trading Department.

John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5413.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	182,385	214,910	259,370	$24,000
Tuesday	114,270	59,737	247,800	64,000
Wednesday	117,945	108,503	284,715	57,300
Thursday	94,540	80,000	338,900	60,000
Friday	86,085	75,580	471,910	205,000
Saturday	41,680	45,390	168,465	23,000
Total	636,835	634,210	1,771,060	$433,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
37,000	*Aetna Expl.	5⅝	3¼	4⅞	+ 1⅝
500	*Aetna Ex. pf.	20	15	20	+ 4
5,600	*Aetna c. of d.	5	3⅝	4⅝	..
4,745	*Air Reduc.	95	80	88	− 4⅜
2,650	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	51	50	51	..
8,000	*Am. T. & T.	1	1⅛	⅞	..
100	Am. Wr. Pap.	4	3½	3½	− ⅛
7,800	*Boyd Mot. (a pros.)	4½	2¼	3⅞	+ 1⅝
100	Brit.-A. Tob. ord	17	17	17	..
1,500	Brit.-A. Tob. ord. B	18	17⅜	18	− ⅛
535	*Carbon Steel	104	102	102	− 1
26,600	*Car L. & P.	3⅜	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
18,985	Carwen Steel	12½	11½	12¾	+ ⅛
1,500	*Cent. Fdry.	36	33	36	+ 1½
4,800	*Cent. F. pf.	55⅞	53	55	+ ⅛
2,420	Char. Iron Co. of Amer.	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
7,775	Chevrolet M.	102	93	101	+ 6
4,000	City Service	30	29¼	29¼	..
12,600	Curtiss Aero.	45	41	42¾	+ ⅝
6,300	*East. A. Ch.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
4,440	Emer. Phono.	6⅝	6	6	− ⅛
3,100	Ev. Heaney, Inn.	22½	21⅜	22¼	− ⅛
1,505	H. & B. Car.	39½	38	39	..
10	Holly Sugar	44	44	44	+ 1
47	Holly Sug. pf.	100	100	..	..
4,200	*Int. Trading	⅝	½	⅝	..
5,600	*Int. Trad. pf.	1½	1	1	− ⅛
300	K. Bronze pf.	2½	2	2	..
8,200	*Lake T. Boat	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
100	*Lima Loco.	53	53	53	..
113	*Lukens Steel	45	43	45	..
8,700	Man. Transit.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
22,300	Marc. of Am.	3⅝	2½	3	..
2,710	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	104	99	102	+ 6¼
69,500	*Max Munit.	3	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
100	*Motor P'd. Co.	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
2,250	*Nat'l Acme.	56	54½	55	..
747	*N. Y. Ship.	47½	43¾	46	+ 1⅝
2,800	No. Am. Pulp & Paper	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
290	*Pierce-Arrow.	41⅝	39½	40½	..
100	*Rep. Truck.	72	72	72	+ 3
20	A. C. S. Cp.	84	84	84	..
80	A. C. S. Cp. pf.	94½	94½

Wanted

American Chicle Com.
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Federal Light & Tr. Com. & Pfd.
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For Sale

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MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 18	6	4½	6	6
June 19	6	4	6	6
June 20	6	5¼	5½	6
June 21	6	4	4	6
June 22	6	4	4	6
June 23	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			4	6
Same week last year—				
High			3½	3
Low			2¾	2¾
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3½	3
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 18	5 @6	5 @6	5 @6
June 19	5 @5½	5 @6	5 @6
June 20	5 @5½	5 @6½	5 @6½
June 21	5 @5½	5 @6½	5 @6½
June 22	5¼@5½	5¼@6½	5 @6½
June 23	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5 @5½
Week's range—			
High	5¼@5½	5¼@6½	5 @6½
Low	5 @5½	5 @6	5 @6
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5	5	5
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	4	4	4
Same period last year—			
High	3½	3½	3¾
Low	4	4	4
	3½	3½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4½
4 to 6 months 5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 6 @6½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	S. Francisco
15 or Less.	*3½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Over 15, Less.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Over 30, up to 60.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Over 60, up to 90.	4	4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston. Short.	Chicago. Short.	St. L. Short.	San F. Short.
June 18	Par	†10c	†25@10c	†10c
June 19	Par	†15c	†25@10c	*10c
June 21	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 22	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 23	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Short.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 18	4@4½	4¼	4%	4%	27f 18c
June 19	4@4½	4¼	4%	4%	27f 18c
June 20	4@4½	4%	4%	4%	27f 18c
June 21	4@4½	4%	4%	4%	27f 18c
June 22	4@4½	4%	4%	4%	27f 18c
June 23	4@4½	4%	4%	4%	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. Paris.	Rentes.
June 18	54⅝	60f	25c
June 19	54⅝	94	60f 25c
June 20	54⅝	94¼	60f 15c
June 21	54⅝	94½	60f
June 22	54⅝		
June 23	54⅝	94½	60f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 18	39¼d	77½c
June 19	39½d	77½c
June 21	39¾d	77½c
June 22	39¾d	78c
June 23	39⅝d	78½c
	39¼d	78½c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
June 18	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 19	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 20	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 21	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 22	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 23	4.7537½	4.7537½	4.7537½
	Cables.		
June 18	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 19	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 20	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 21	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 22	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 23	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.7540		4.76¼
Low	4.7537½		4.76¼
Same week last year—			
High	4.75¾		4.76¼
Low	4.75¼		4.76⅝
Year to date—			
High	4.7390		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641¼
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78¾
Low	4.73¾		4.74¼

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 18	5.75¼	5.75½	5.75½	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼
June 19	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝
June 20	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝
June 21	5.77½	5.79¼	5.77½	5.76¼	5.78¼	5.76¼
June 22	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
June 23	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.75¾			5.73⅜		
Low	5.77½			5.78¼		
Same week last year—						
High	5.91			5.90¼		
Low	5.91¾			5.91½		
Year to date—						
High	5.68			5.67		
Low	5.85⅝			5.84⅜		
Same period last year—						
High	6.06¼			6.05⅜		
Low	6.06¼			6.07⅜		

	Switzerland. Demand.	Cables.	Holland. Demand.	Cables.	Italy. Demand.	Cables.
June 18	4.97	4.95	41.18⅝	41.25	7.18⅝	7.17½
June 19	4.94	4.92	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.35	7.34
June 20	4.94¼	4.92¾	41.18⅝	41.25	7.28	7.27
June 21	4.94	4.92¾	41.18⅝	41.25	7.81	7.80
June 22	4.90	4.87	41.25	41.87½	7.40	7.39
June 23	4.90	4.87	41.25	41.87½	7.82	7.80
Week's range—						
High	4.89	4.87	41.25	41.87½	7.18⅝	7.17½
Low	4.97	4.95	41.18⅝	41.25	7.40	7.80
Same week last year—						
High	5.26	5.25¼	41.56¼	41.68¾	6.35¼	6.34½
Low	5.29	5.28¼	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.39¼	6.38½
Year to date—						
High	4.94	4.92	41.75	42.00	6.85⅝	6.87⅜
Low	5.16¼	5.15⅝	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18⅜	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.29	5.28¾	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Demand.	Cables.	Russia. Demand.	Cables.
June 18	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10
June 19	19.85	19.90	23.20	23.20
June 20	19.85	19.90	23.60	23.70
June 21	19.85	19.90	23.45	23.55
June 22	19.85	19.90	23.45	23.55
June 23	19.85	19.90	23.80	23.85
Week's range—				
High	19.85	19.90	23.60	23.70
Low	19.85	19.90	23.20	23.10
High	20.05	20.05	30.20	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	28.00	28.10

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
June 18	28.75	28.95	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 19	28.75	28.95	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 20	28.80	28.90	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 21	28.80	28.90	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 22	28.90	29.10	30.10	30.20	29.20	29.45
June 23	28.75	29.05	30.10	30.25	29.30	29.50
Week's range—						
High	28.90	29.10	30.10	30.25	29.30	29.50
Low	28.75	28.90	30.00	30.20	29.15	29.40
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	60.00	60.10	96.50	96.75	90.50	90.62½
Low	59.50	59.60	95.00	95.25	89.50	90.00
Year to date—						
High	60.00	60.10	96.10	96.25	90.50	90.62½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

INDIA.	Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.87½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25

SPAIN.	Madrid. Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Low	23.10	23.30	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Year to date—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.25	44.37½	26.62½	26.75
Low	44.25	44.37½	26.50	26.62½
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	26.87½	27.00
Low	43.87½	43.87½	25.87½	25.87½

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 23, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	98	99
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	76	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	6	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Atl.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	65
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97	98½
Birm. Ry., L. & P. '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Buf. 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101¼
Buf. & Niag. E. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '32	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '46	5	June & Dec.	101	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102¾	103¾
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	95
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	..	..	..	..
Do '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Colo. Power 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	92	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	4½	Jan. & July	92	98
Do '54	5	Jan. & July	102	105
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. G. of N. Y., '36	5	Jan. & July	89	90
Do 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	June & Dec.	100	100¾
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	94½
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Gal. Elect. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Harwood Elec. 1st, '25	5	Jan. & July	100	90
Houston Elec. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	Jan. & July	57	58
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	..	..	..
Jersey City, Hob. & P. 5s, Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73¾	74¼
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	6	Jan. & July	92½	94
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	90¾	90½
Kan. City Ry. & L. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Do 2d, '44	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	108
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Lock. & Oic. R. 1st, '20	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	108
Louis. & E. R. ref., '18	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Middle West Util. 6s, '23	6	Jan. & July	99¼	100¼
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	96½	99
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	89	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref. '38	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '58	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	94½	97
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	96	97
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	102	104
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st '48	5	Jan. & July	102	103
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	May & Nov.	75	77
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	70	73
Do ref., '32	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	104
Nort. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	82	84
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	98	98½
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	80	86
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	93½	..
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha, C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Ontario Power gen., '43	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	90
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	98
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	..
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	May & Nov.	82	86
Do cons., '36	5	June & Dec.	100	101½
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	98¾	99½
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	101
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	May & Nov.	93	98
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	100
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	93
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	93	95
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Standard G. & El., '51	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	4	May & Nov.	80	85
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	June & Dec.	92	98
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	82	86
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	81	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83	92
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Do deb., '26	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Util. R. & E. cons., '49	4	May & Nov.	97	99
Do income, '49	4	May & Nov.	82	85
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	June & Dec.	82	80¼
United Util. conv., '48	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	62½
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Jan. & July	95	99
Washington Gas, '60	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	98½
Wash. R. & E. con. '51	4	May & Nov.	100	83
W. States G. & E., '27	6	Jan. & July	78¼	102
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	June & Dec.	97	78¾
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Jan. & July	91	98
		Mar. & Sep.	03	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100¼	101½
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	..	..	..	..
Lima Locomotive, '39	5	Jan. & July	102½	103½
Mexican Coal 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	97	100
Pos. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref. '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	Jan. & July	90	95
		May & Nov.	..	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 23, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr. Co. pf.	..	..	..	21	27
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	..	..	..	75	77
Do pf. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr. 2, 17	118	120
Am. Light & Trac.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	483½	491½
Do pf.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	328	329
Am. Power & Light	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	111
Do pf.	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	67	69
Am. Public Utilities	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	87	89
Do pf.	⅞	Q	July 1, 14	30	31
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	65	68
Do 1st pf.	..	..	..	8	9
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	75	78
	..	..	..	23	25

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 23, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	78½	79½
Car. Power & Light	⅞	Q	May 1, 17	36	37½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 17,17	99	101
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service	½	M	Jun 1, 17	283	285
Colorado Power	½	M	Jun 1, 17	87	87¼
Do pf.	½	M	Apr 16,17	31	33
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	97	102
Do pf.	1	Q	May 1, 17	48	50
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	75½	76
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	94
Cumb. Co. Pr. & Lt. pf	4	S	Jan 15,17	71	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	1½	Q	May 17,17	90	92
Do pf.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	57	60
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	83	85
Ells. & Trenton	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99½	100
Do pf.	..	..	..	24	..
El Paso Electric	..	..	..	94	..
Essex & Hudson Gas.	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	106	107
Federal Light & Trac.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	132	135
Do pf.	2½	Q	..	13	14
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	1¼	..	Sep 1, 14	47	50
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	3	S	Mar 15,17	..	75
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	..	..	88
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	J. & D.	130	91
Do pf.	..	..	..	24½	133
Iuternational Traction	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	27
Do pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	..	97½
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	..	50
Do pf.	..	..	..	40	52
Kan. City Railways	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	40	45
Do pf.	..	..	..	60	63
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	24½
Kan. City Home Tel.	1½	Q	Apr 17, 17	102	26½
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	86	106
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	89	89
Mobile Electric	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	71¾	72½
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	Q	Apr 1, 17	69	71
Niagara Falls Power.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	96
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	2	..	Apr 14,17	170	180
Do pf.	..	..	..	13	15
Pac. States Power	3	S	J. & J.	59	62
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	96	97
Nor. Texas Electric	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	97½	98½
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Jun 1, 17	50	53
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	78	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	58	58½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	May 15,17	89	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pine Bluff pf.	..	..	..	91	95
Pug. Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	86	88
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	68	69
Riverside Traction

GINKLE NOT BUILT TO WEAR KILTS

Buyer of Socks for Soldiers Deplores Latest Fad in English Dress.

TELLS HIS SAD EXPERIENCE

A Gazeka Stung Him on the Bare Knee at Garden Party, and a Series of Mishaps Followed.

Godolphin G. Ginkle, who arrived yesterday from a British port to buy soft socks for soldiers, said that conditions in the old country were fairly tollollish when he left there two weeks ago.

"Apart from the war and the soul-destroying Irish conundrum," Mr. Ginkle continued, "the chief excitement in London now is the right over the proposed dress reform. A lot of silly blighters, I refrain from using a stronger term, insist that men and women should wear kilts and short jackets with the old-fashioned Glengarry cap and feather and leather brogans. Of course the kilts are quite alright for fellows built on the plan of an Apollo, but what about the people who are bow-legged or knock-kneed?

"I was never intended to wear kilts, and I swear that I never will again after an experience I had, even if I should be compelled to adopt the costume and customs of a Hottentot on Africa's burning sands.

"Shortly before I left London I was invited to go to an al fresco luncheon given at a house in the country, and all the guests, men and women, were to wear kilts. The house was close to my own villa, not far from town, and the luncheon in Highland costume was the idea of our rector, one of those kindly, portly, white-haired, dear old things with a red nose, who always look as if they were giving away things to all mankind and keep their hands in their pockets.

"I did not like the look of the grounds where the luncheon was laid out because there was a gurgling brook on one side, and that meant insects of a savage type. With my usual luck I had to sit on the side next the water; on one of those silly cane settees that are constructed to turn over when they are sat upon suddenly.

"I was at one end, and the rector's wife, who weighed at least 250 pounds, sat at the other, and looked as graceful in her kilts as I did in mine. I fancy that was why they placed us away from the giddy throng, so as not to cast a gloom over the affair. Just as I was helping myself to some lobster salad a spiny-tailed gazeka bit me on the right knee, while a double-horned flying goose-gog stung me on the left leg. As I sprang into the air with a wild yell I heard a fearful scream and saw the rector's wife go over into the ditch. Really I do not know what happened afterward, except that the rector called me a villain, and every one said that I had done it as a practical joke. I managed to reach London somehow and got out of the dreadful kilts, and did not go back to my home again before sailing for America.

"In addition to the kilt-revival crowd, another lot of dodos have formed a society to have men and women dress like the ancient Romans. You know the Dutch women wear in Java, no hats, and sandals for and without socks."

Mr. Ginkle looked sad when he related the details of the proposed dress reforms, and asked plaintively how he could ever keep a toga in its place. "I couldn't really know," he added, "but I and one never can tell what will happen in England in these days." In view of these dress reforms Mr. Ginkle said he came and live the rest of his days in America.

SUES FOR CITY HALL FIRE.

Corporation Counsel Demands $25,000 from Repair Contractor.

Believing that a case of negligence can be established against Charles Schlesinger, the contractor who was repairing the roof of the City Hall at the time the fire started which burned out the clock tower on May 11 last, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy has begun suit against him for $25,000 damages, which is the estimated cost of restoring the tower.

It was reported that one of Schlesinger's workmen was using a charcoal brazier, and that there was a quantity of loose charcoal nearby. Needing some further material, the workman is said to have left to go to the shop in the Bronx, neglecting to take proper care of the charcoal brazier. There was a high wind at the time which blew some of the red hot coals into the loose charcoal, it is declared.

Looking up the history of the City Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid by Mayor Edward Livingston in 1808, the investigators of the Law Department learned from the records of the Common Council that while the front and side walls of the building were constructed of white marble, less expensive stone was used in the rear because, as stated in the records, "the wall would be out of sight of the world."

It was also learned from the old minutes that in 1810 an order was sent to England for copper to cover the roof of the City Hall. The records show that this copper, which arrived a year later, cost $10,500.

WOMEN NEEDED ON FARMS.

Berries Ripening Now Must Be Picked for City Consumption.

If New Yorkers are to have berries for their shortcakes and puddings this Summer, great numbers of city women will have to come to the rescue of the farmers up-State whose crops are rapidly ripening, on the bushes. The Standing Committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense have received at their employment bureau, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, five calls for squads of from ten to twenty women each within the last few days and any number of other calls for one or two women to do miscellaneous farm work. They have already sent one "unit" composed of twenty girls who are straw sewers and dressmakers in the Winter months to work on the largest raspberry farm east of the Mississippi.

Their employer has furnished a house, cots and kitchen utensils and they have elected one of their number to be the cook-housekeeper and have contributed fifty cents each towards her weekly salary. They figure they will make $1,50 a day and should clear $20 a month after the expenses of their cooperative housekeeping are covered.

The Committee on Employment of the Mayor's Committee of Women is finding in these agricultural units an excellent Summer occupation for the girls whose trade is a drug on the labor market now and who are unemployed in great numbers at this time.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Apr. 3, 1917
France	5	Aug. 26, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1913
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1913
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1913
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

INSTRUCTION.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman-Gaines
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 281 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate. Reliable. Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges:
Arthur I Rand,
Simon Silberman,
Howard Phelps, Jr,
Max Bernatsky,
Edgar Allen,
Samuel Tafel,
Louis Eggers,
Schober & Sauer,
Fredk A Miller,
David Hirschman,
F Cristiano & Co,
Lichard W Osland,
Maud M Turner,
Frederick J White.
Under objections:
Morris Cohen,
Irving Schantz,
George Wurm,
Wurmbrand & Seifert,
Schiff & Greenhaus.
Adjourned cases:
Bernard Apidosfort,
Chas Steger,
Bernard Solomon,
Baer M Freedman,
Harris H Walker.
Involuntary cases:
Petition ‹Henry F Granger.
Same ‹Loretta Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Austin ‹Booth 88 Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Ruud Mfg Co ‹Long-Landreth-Schneider.
Provident Life & T Co ‹Fletcher.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, F. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Johannsen ‹Bark Carmela.
Penn RR ‹Tug Salutation Co.
Crew ‹Tug Morristown
Dittmar ‹Barge Solon.
Dean ‹Clonin.
Peoples Bread ‹SS J L Luckenbach.
Acti Excelsior ‹Prince Line.
Union Wharf Co‹ Eretria Co.
Ayervais ‹SS Colon.
Dunbar ‹By-Products Chemical Co.
Gerakis ‹Stamadopulo.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co‹Tug J S Packard
Packard Dredg Co‹SS Antilla
Taylor-Armitage Co‹ Comp Gen Trans.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal:
US ‹Krieger & Perlmutter.
Same ‹D J Mahoney (2)
Same ‹Wm Canelas (2)
Same ‹Umber & France.
Same ‹Nat'l Anilline & Chemical Co.
Same ‹Thee D Floto.
Same ‹G Schmuck.
Same ‹Martin Olsen.
Same ‹Cascone.
Same ‹Geo Mahoney.
Same ‹D Benedetto.
Equity:
Ephelman ‹Twinem.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions will thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Fleser ‹Szabo.
Lowenfeld ‹Sullivan.
Folks ‹Phelps Publishing Co.
Russell ‹Geis.
Re Schotz & Co.
Quincey ‹Emery.
Silverberg Import Co ‹ Samstag & Hilder.
De Tullio ‹Boncaldo.
Taussig ‹Oppenheim.
Ferri ‹P La Rty Co.
Kader ‹Finelite.
A Sohland ‹Penn Silk.
Carroll ‹Carroll.
Stiebel ‹Stiebel.
Michelman ‹Un Cig St
Gordon ‹Stern Bros.
Vitti ‹Lyall. (2.)
N Y Public Library ‹ Storm.
Feinstein ‹Feinstein.
Bauerdorf ‹Sun Five & Ten Cent Wall Paper Store.
Vanneman ‹Purdy.
King ‹Becker Bldg Co.
Appell ‹Appall.
People, &c ‹Jackson. (3.)
Uber ‹Uber.
Techt ‹Inter Filter-ation Co.
Zamnitsky ‹Rothman.
Brand ‹Brand.
Harris ‹Wohlthatter, (2.)
Todd ‹Nicol.
De Mant Tool & Machine Co‹ North East Elec Co.
Ward ‹Mayers.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‹McKeon.
Sherman Nat'l Bk‹ Williams.
Rocksch ‹Smith.
Clandening ‹Clandening.
Kaplan ‹Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Stoff ‹Otis Elev Co, (2.)
Re McDonough.
McNamara ‹Burn Bros
Kantrowitz ‹Palmer & Herring Motor Co.
Gavin ‹Crescent Star Realty Co.
Baron ‹Brooklyn Citizen.
Re Amy Richards & Edwin Parsons, Inc.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co‹Richter.
Triotta ‹Winkelman.
Uber ‹Uber.
Shields ‹Van Kelton Amus Co.
Koehler ‹Bernagossi.
Bank for Sav ‹Cruger.
Plate ‹Plate.
Simpson ‹Dowe.
Altschul ‹Friedman.
Re Monday.
Callan ‹Eckstein.
Scoville ‹Maxwell.
People ‹Randazzo.
Un Tr Co‹Donnelly, (3.)
Goodrich Transit Co‹ Nat'l City Bank.
Union Trust Co‹ Donnelly, (3.)
Un Assoc Dress ‹Sun Printing & Pub Assn
Montgomery ‹same.
Phelps ‹same.
Schom ‹Schom.
Minford ‹Corell.
Friedman ‹Walton.
Kantrowitz ‹Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Brewer ‹Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Broman ‹Tiefenthal.
Van Wyck ‹Silberberg.
Kenyon ‹Hall Switch & Signal Co.
Rob't Dollar Co‹ Canadian C & F Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Barron ‹CNY.
Brown ‹Sutton.
Jackson ‹Mohrmann.
March ‹Woodworth.
Thompson ‹Thompson.
Fenyves ‹Fenyves.
Rottenberg ‹Englander
Hall ‹Hall.
Calhoun ‹Calhoun.
Kugelman ‹Kugelman.
Mayers ‹Mayers.
Dorsey ‹Dorsey.
Castriotis ‹Galanos.
Bowers ‹Bowers.
Westwood ‹Westwood.
Samuels ‹Samuels.
Peltz ‹Peltz.
Del Zio ‹Del Zio.
Johnson ‹Johnson.
Hamilton ‹Rouse.
Lehman ‹Lehman.
Strong ‹Strong.
Demarrers:
Finck ‹McGirr.
Hettenroth ‹Mickey.
Re Macomb's Road, (Woolf.)
Ginsberg ‹Weiss.
Raw Silk Trad Co‹ Eagle.
N Y Sav Bank‹ Bindell, (Krobre Assets Co‹Bindsell.)
Maynard ‹Reis.
Snyder ‹Eagle.
Silverstein ‹Noveck.
Edward Thompson Co ‹Lash.
Feldman ‹Regenbogen, Hirsch ‹Mayer.
Silverman ‹Rubin Rty.
Schmulowitz ‹Diamondston.
Silverman ‹Rubin Rty.
Weil ‹Julius R Marquett, Jr, Inc.
Cohen ‹Bloomenfeld.
Freighters Transp Co‹ Anderson.
Roseboom ‹Trustees of Columbia College.
Bradshaw Copper-mines Co‹Riley.
Re Rogers.
Gimbel Bros ‹Tribune Assn.
Warwick Sav Bk‹ Launas Realty Co.
Smith ‹Sargeant.
Shea ‹Saks & Co.
Baccano ‹Geo A Fuller Co.
Kaufhold ‹Tradus, (2.)
Connolly ‹Nurge.
Chorneohenko ‹Halcyon R E Co.
Blango ‹Schlimmerling.
Wagner ‹Battery Park Nat'l Bank.
Currier ‹Richardson, (4.)
Lustberg ‹Buttle.
Brenner ‹Brenner.
Guilday & Co‹Coudert.
Honig ‹Honig.
Equitable Trust Co‹ Casey.
Re Garner ‹Thomas.
Meers ‹Phila & R Ry.
Winkel ‹Robins.
Tama ‹Tama.
Cross ‹Cross.
Re Schmahl.
Re Corey.
Re Couzzey.
Re Crooker.
Re Burke.
Re Bolding.
Re Jost.
Re Davis.
Re Rawlinson.
Re Schreiber.
Re Pischke.
Re Maumet.
Re Lamar.
Re Liberge.
Re Kaiser.
Re Spiegel.
Re Tepper.
Re Guffanti.
Kanter ‹Smith.
Galella ‹Le Blanc.
Re Bruck & Gernsheimer Co. (Libert.)
Tinelli ‹Magefefran.
Earl C Maxwell Co‹ Tippett & Wood, Inc
CNY ‹NY G & El Appliance Co.
Berzaghi ‹Bealle.
Blackman ‹Imperial Property Co.
Richter ‹Hutchison.
Eckerson ‹Burch, (Muller.)
Ancel ‹Kardonsky.
Moers ‹Phil & N Ry.
Re Wonder Cloak & Suit Co. (Abramson.)
Van Horn ‹Van Horn.
Hermitson ‹Hermiston.
Re Morris.
Re Zimmerman.
N Y Life Ins Co‹ Martin.
Bliss ‹Tilton.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Morris Park Estates ‹Flynn.
Bamberger ‹Emrich.
Booth ‹Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.
Star Crayon Mfg Co‹ Am Cradle Works.
Lefrak & Goldsmith‹ Southern Surety Co.
Hershcopf ‹Cutler.
Dawd ‹Nat Life Ins.
Stein ‹F Kalbfleisch.
Hubbard ‹Syvette Trap Rock Co.
Gedney ‹Mt Vernon Public Market.
Brown ‹W Wells & Co.
Jacoby ‹Bonastre.
Kochanowski ‹Bruno.
Nee ‹Roach.
Saranac Realty ‹Brady
Lee Tire Sales ‹Klohs.
Clear.

PART III.—Giegerich, calendar are deemed assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
Wennerberg ‹Dion (2.)
Bixby ‹42 St, &c, Ry.
F Saco ‹Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
J Sacco ‹Same.
Tuffy ‹Davis.
Squier ‹A. Sils, Inc.
J.—All causes on this ready and will be assigned to trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
A Firrito ‹V D Rty.
M Firioto ‹same.
Stahl ‹W Necker, Inc.
Remats ‹P J Durcan, Inc.
J Raftery ‹May & Co.
M Raftery ‹same.
Sweeney ‹Kulenkampff Co.
Mayer ‹Mayo.
Wilkins ‹Cons Gas Co of NY.
Scannelli ‹White Hod Elevator Co.
Blume ‹Nassau El RR.
Fiorie ‹Int R T.
Ebbetts ‹Union Ry of NYC.
Waring ‹same.
Levinson ‹Sulzberger & Sons.
Berger ‹Finn (2.)
Healy ‹Hallenback-Hungerford Rlty (2.)
Stern ‹5th Av Coach.
O'Connor ‹Gaffney.
Herrman ‹Herrman.
Herman ‹Slifka.
Franko ‹Russin.
McNamara ‹Erie RR.
Brady ‹CNY.
Crowley ‹Degnon Cont Co (2.)
Franklin ‹Jockell.
Barva ‹Zipse.
Waxman ‹Burtis.
Keenan ‹NY Rys.
Colinsky ‹Foust.
Weissman ‹McCabe.
Radler ‹Pilser.
R De Bellis ‹Lafargue Co, Inc.
L De Bellis ‹same.
Keane ‹Penny.
Camada ‹Franchi.
Keaveny ‹86th St Amusement Co.
Glenn ‹same.
R Reitman ‹Prospect Hts Hosp & Bkn M.
F Reitman ‹same.
Entwistle ‹US Rubber.
Somers ‹Smith.
Farber Con ‹Essie Con.
Wolf ‹Linch.
Schatte ‹Ringer.
Murphy ‹CNY.
Pelikan ‹Press.
Clarke ‹MacDonald.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cassa ‹Convent Court Corp.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Strobel & Wilkin Co‹Underpinning & Foundation Co.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goldfarb ‹NY Edison Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Geoghan ‹Bramhall-Deane Co.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Calvaro ‹Int R T.
Da Carli ‹same.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grossman ‹Glenmore-Milford Co.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Inq—Prauer ‹Ungrich.
Inq—Rice ‹Forbes.
Inq—Picture Theatre Equip Co ‹Cadino Amuse Corp (2.)
Inq—Knox ‹Knox.
Carpentier ‹Carpentier.
Stockum ‹Lambert Hoisting Eng.
Simpkins ‹Simpkins.
Freedman ‹Sterling Brass Co.
Elberger ‹Castle.
Waist, &c, Co.
Newschaefer ‹Miller.
Goldsmith ‹Loeb.
Hirsch ‹Kaiser.
Stebach ‹Kanowitz.
Gersten-Cramer Amus Co‹Weis.
Northern Ventures‹ Middleton.
Ladner ‹Am Surety Co
Herring ‹Mall.
Simpson ‹Ashburn.
Perlman ‹Donohue.
N E Con Co‹CNY.
Little & Ives Co‹ Cuppies & Leon Co.
Spencer ‹Birtke.
Lang ‹Harrison.
Morrison ‹Smith.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kronish ‹Eisenberg.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
E A R Zayas,
Andre Cassebi,
Julius J Barnet,
Elise D Hencken,
Katherina Rachow,
Samuel Gregg.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Contested will:
Margaret A Steel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Levin ‹Spirito.
Jos Dixon Crucible‹ Freeman.
J J Jackson Co‹ Dorfman.
Rosenfeld ‹Koller.
I D Young & Co‹ Horowitz.
Gormully & Jeffrey Mfg Co‹Webb.
Rosenzweig ‹Brody & Funt Co.
Lincoln Trust ‹Solow Const.
Clark ‹Ward Baking.
Green ‹Wilk.
Greenbaum ‹Berman.
Schreiber ‹Bryan.
Birenbaum ‹same.
Schrieber ‹same.
Birenbaum ‹same.
Ingber ‹Burchfeld.
Prager ‹Huson.
Rogers ‹Baird.
Murphy ‹Miele.
Munhet ‹Schutrez.
Hershon ‹German Silk.
Brooks ‹Mendel.
Fleischer ‹Detroit Cadillac Motor Car.
Olivieri ‹Casella.
Rothman ‹H Kamber & Co.
Hassenberg ‹James Butler, Inc.
Donawetsky ‹Denbosky
Ruskin ‹Reed.
Kaufman ‹Wolfish.
Nadler ‹Weinstein.
Flanzreich ‹Goldstein.
Schwartz ‹Ryshpan.
Teurfkerskowitz & Raynes.
Laichtman ‹Freeman.
Schwartz ‹Ryshpan.
Cohen ‹Beneson.
Scoul ‹E M Smith Cont.
Schwartz ‹Ryshpan.
Hochberg ‹Singer.
Charmak ‹Macher.
Policeastro ‹H A Riley
Botsmanspec ‹Forbin Realty Holding Co.
J L Hopkins Co‹ R Hellier's Son.
Jacobson ‹Maas Bond & Ins.
Mischner ‹Tallanoff.
Norris ‹Marcy.
Victoria Park & Cont‹ Kerry Bldg Co.
Rothman ‹H Kamber & Co.
Herzfelder ‹Pokress.
Lowenthal ‹Solomon.
Greene ‹Ideal Hat Trimmed.
Goldstein ‹Goldstein.
Sepner ‹Goldberg.
Orr ‹Donahue.
J L Hopkins & Co‹R Hillier's Son Co.
Latelli ‹Vandyck Churchill.
Weiser ‹Standard Oil.
Kessler ‹Eastern Zinc Rel.
Rosenberg Neugass‹ Hecht.
Feltenstein ‹Yankaus.
Capper & Capper‹ Stern.
West Pub Co‹Dickstein.
Kessler ‹Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Herrman ‹Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y.
Levine & Co, Inc.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:45 A. M.
Teller ‹Levy.
Strauss ‹C H Heer Dry Goods Co.
Koralsky ‹Malach. (2.)
Phinkel ‹Cent Union Gas Co.
Goldstein ‹Bandell.
Debany ‹A M
Schwartz ‹Silk Co.
Marino ‹N Y Rys.
Lambart ‹Mirror Film.
Curro ‹Barrett.
Wallovitz ‹Marksamer
Denker ‹Alaska Chem.
Moorhouse ‹Lozier Mot
Kelly ‹I R T.
Fox ‹Zuckerman.
Ryall ‹Montrose.
Stolowitz ‹Franz.
Imbrogne ‹Celia.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Rosenblatt ‹Filasnick.
Snyder ‹Imperato.
Saxe ‹Bogart.
Apex Steel Co‹Standard Steel & Tool.
Kelmenson ‹Kellson.
PART II.—Pinelte, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Goodman ‹F Butterfield & Co.
Kelly ‹Marinucci.
Cohen ‹Elrie.
Stein ‹Haines.
Blairville Sanitary Co‹Greenberg.
Gatti-McLuade Co‹ Bucker.
Boord ‹Goldberg.
Murray ‹Stark.
Napoli ‹Erie RR.
Wilder ‹Dodd.
Seaman ‹Walt.
Kessler ‹Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Greeley Dress Co‹Nat Surety Co.
Coughlan ‹Dowling.
C. B. Lunch Co‹ B'way, 94th St Rty
Machinski ‹Machinski.
Batdorf ‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Varriale ‹Pugliatti.
Elterman ‹Vanquaes.
Royal Card & Paper Co‹Costan.
Rosenberg ‹Lipschitz.
Bokal ‹Roth.
Lowenthal ‹Solomon.
Melnick ‹Pansy Waist.
Anzin ‹Gotham Clearing House, Inc.
Levy ‹Robinson.
Offerman ‹Emzee Rty.
Ellers & Becker Leather ‹Krautman, Rogers ‹Baird.
Jakob ‹Werba.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Cong Home Miss'nary Soc ‹Paul Solomon—Emily Bloch. Jeanette P Bonner ‹Robt H E—Wm L Bowman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
City Real Estate Co‹ McKenna (10.)
Levy ‹Kerr.
Socoloff ‹Helt.
Pellegrini ‹Tozzini.
Stein ‹Stein.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Stevenson ‹Barck.
Lynch ‹Knight.
Lavigne ‹Bockell.
Silverman ‹Pitts Life & Trust Co.
Mulnick ‹Beck St Const Co.
Heifet ‹Seddon Realty.
Levy ‹Kerr.
TRIAL TERMS—Part Inq—San Stamped Wares & Spec Co‹ Canal Mfg Co.
Swenson ‹Union Ry.
Freed ‹C I & B Ry.
Smelts ‹N Y Cons RR.
Dahlander ‹Park & Tilford.
Anton ‹Mutual-Mc-Dermott Dairy Corp.
Strassberger ‹Egerton.
Bennett ‹Hetsner.
Shanley ‹Lawrance.
Tulchiner ‹Malcolm.
Baum ‹S B Bldg Corp.
Dickstein ‹Seddon Realty Co.
Lackowitz ‹Emerald Const Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
Motions:
Nathan Kirshner,
Theresa Schobel,
Katherine A Ryan,
Mary Foy,
Samuel Kesselman,
William J Newman,
Mary A Reilly,
Edwin D Miner,
Willie for probate:
William J Parry,
Alice Duffy,
Solomon Fierman,
Palmyre Asch,
Max Pick,
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—
Barra ‹Union Ry.
Joseph ‹Marlino.
Mascia ‹Lembeck.
Golden ‹Union Ry.
Katz ‹I R T.
Ragitsky ‹same.
Gumpers ‹same.
Weinberg ‹same.
Frank ‹Union Ry.
Langman ‹Paragon Mfg Co.
Schenneman ‹I R T.
Brand ‹Int R T.
Horowitz ‹Met Life Ins Co.
Weir ‹Union Ry.
Ramsey ‹Gilman.
Johnson ‹White.
Devlin ‹Nass El RR.
Dann ‹Cappelino.
Sarro ‹Nass El RR.
Castles ‹Everett.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5871; on the call calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co‹Rosenblum et al.
Mischlich et al ‹Lubin et al.
Dowling ‹Dowling.
Lange et al ‹Lange.
Lewis ‹Connors Bros Co, Inc, et al.
Holden ‹First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing et al.
Vanderhoef et al ‹ Vanderhoef.
Drago ‹Sperry.
Bernart ‹Friedman.
Shochat ‹Nass El RR.
Fugo ‹Scully.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co‹Rosenblum et al.
Mischlich et al ‹Lubin et al.
Dowling ‹Dowling.
Lange et al ‹Lange.
Lewis ‹Connors Bros Co, Inc, et al.
Holden ‹First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing et al.
Vanderhoef et al ‹ Vanderhoef.
Weeks ‹Rosenberg.
O'Meara ‹O'Meara.
Hutton ‹Con Briarwood Estates.
Marsh ‹Consumers Park Brewing Co.
Boldin ‹Envira Rlty Co
Ford ‹Brown.
Maxwell ‹Scoville (2.)
Foulke ‹Foulke.
Caifa ‹Cocroft.
Swift ‹Hurd.
Re 62d St ‹Convent of Sisters of Mercy).
Bernstein ‹Goldstein.
Misheikevich ‹ Avitable.
Re Foster Av (Ansley).
Hingle ‹Hingle.
Re U S Fidel & G Co ‹ Murphy.
Aylward ‹Aylward.
Fendias ‹Greek Orth Church.
Greek Orth Church ‹ Pendias.
Lawyers' Mtg Co‹ Seymour-Walter, Inc, (3.)
Coward ‹Coward.
Tuttle ‹Naismith.
Streep ‹Streep.
Fagonk ‹Vogtlas.
Allinson ‹Willoughby Realty Co.
Schein ‹Ridgewood Operating Co.
Deverall ‹Deverall (28th).

Highest number reached on regular call, 10,000.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Margaret Flynn,
Michael Mulligan,
J A Arckills,
J J Francis,
Julius Brandon,
Mary Wischerth,
Frey Terzson,
W J Bryan,
Josiah Zelter,
Mat Gilligan,
Charles Churchill,
Theodore Hone,
George Struman,
Daniel E Murphy,
Thomas Burkitt.
Harris Bremitz,
George McKay,
Accounting of:
John W Stirrup,
Joel Aaronson,
Patrick Nevins,
Eliza Kenny,
Edward Bingberg,
Annie Healy,
Angelina Burchill,
Richard Burchill,
George Geanes,
Ray Goodall.
Estates of:
Jacon Gartenlaub, (2.)
Margaret McCullough.
Contested calendar:
Virgilio Del Genovese.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Hylan, J.
Green ‹Stauch.
Tassart ‹Wass El RR.
Larkin ‹same.
Johnson ‹White.
Devlin ‹Nass El RR.
Dann ‹Cappelino.
Sarro ‹Nass El RR.
Castles ‹Everett.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5871; on the call calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co‹Rosenblum et al.
Mischlich et al ‹Lubin et al.
Dowling ‹Dowling.
Lange et al ‹Lange.
Lewis ‹Connors Bros Co, Inc, et al.
Holden ‹First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing et al.
Vanderhoef et al ‹ Vanderhoef.
Drago ‹Sperry.
Bernart ‹Friedman.
Shochat ‹Nass El RR.
Fugo ‹Scully.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co‹Rosenblum et al.
Mischlich et al ‹Lubin et al.
Dowling ‹Dowling.
Lange et al ‹Lange.
Lewis ‹Connors Bros Co, Inc, et al.
Holden ‹First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing et al.
Vanderhoef et al ‹ Vanderhoef.
Weeks ‹Rosenberg.
O'Meara ‹O'Meara.
Hutton ‹Con Briarwood Estates.
Marsh ‹Consumers Park Brewing Co.
Boldin ‹Envira Rlty Co
Ford ‹Brown.
Maxwell ‹Scoville (2.)
Foulke ‹Foulke.
Caifa ‹Cocroft.
Swift ‹Hurd.
Re 62d St ‹Convent of Sisters of Mercy).
Bernstein ‹Goldstein.
Misheikevich ‹ Avitable.
Re Foster Av (Ansley).
Hingle ‹Hingle.
Re U S Fidel & G Co ‹ Murphy.
Aylward ‹Aylward.
Fendias ‹Greek Orth Church.
Greek Orth Church ‹ Pendias.
Lawyers' Mtg Co‹ Seymour-Walter, Inc, (3.)
Coward ‹Coward.
Tuttle ‹Naismith.
Streep ‹Streep.
Fagonk ‹Vogtlas.
Allinson ‹Willoughby Realty Co.
Schein ‹Ridgewood Operating Co.
Deverall ‹Deverall (28th).

Highest number reached on regular call, 10,000.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Margaret Flynn,
Michael Mulligan,
J A Arckills,
J J Francis,
Julius Brandon,
Mary Wischerth,
Frey Terzson,
W J Bryan,
Josiah Zelter,
Mat Gilligan,
Charles Churchill,
Theodore Hone,
George Struman,
Daniel E Murphy,
Thomas Burkitt.
Harris Bremitz,
George McKay,
Accounting of:
John W Stirrup,
Joel Aaronson,
Patrick Nevins,
Eliza Kenny,
Edward Bingberg,
Annie Healy,
Angelina Burchill,
Richard Burchill,
George Geanes,
Ray Goodall.
Estates of:
Jacon Gartenlaub, (2.)
Margaret McCullough.
Contested calendar:
Virgilio Del Genovese.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Hylan, J.
Green ‹Stauch.
Tassart ‹Wass El RR.
Larkin ‹same.
Re Barlow.
Nicholson ‹Greeley Hotel.
Davidson ‹Village of White Plains.
Brown ‹Millsaugh.
Olney ‹Cullutoo Fk Co
Stetler ‹McFarlane.
Kronenwett ‹Kronenwett.
Sayre ‹Campbell.
Uihlein ‹Lackner.
Marcello ‹Deloca.
Junge ‹Becker.
Baker ‹Griffiths.
Peterson ‹Union Ry.
Lewis ‹Butcher.
People ‹Stoppani.
Sanville ‹same.
Same ‹Lauritiano.
Same ‹Chlemens.
Fagan ‹Harriott.

ADDITIONAL TERM—Second - Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Reffelt ‹Bklyn Daily Times
Hunn ‹Hunn.
Sattler ‹City.
Belford ‹Fay.
Cornell ‹Fein.
Kremer ‹Chesebrough Ormsby ‹Bogan.
Re Kimker.
Potter ‹Tortellot.
Bklyn Trust Co‹ Rountree.
First Nat Bank ‹Stutz
Cryan ‹Chancery Rlty Co.
McGarvey ‹Lipschitz.
Re Richmond (Trunk

FREIGHT RATES AND BUILDING MATERIALS

The 15% Increase Demanded by Railroads Will Cause Another Advance.

FUEL COSTS ALSO A FACTOR

Portland Cement Production 10 Per Cent. In Excess of Last Year's Output.

Two factors will contend against each other in the building material market this week to shift building material prices, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the prayed for 15 per cent. freight rate increase to the railroads, prices will be advanced. Therefore, all price lists ruling this week are subject to change after July 1, and architects and contractors, in figuring new plans, should procure the new quotations, which will probably be announced before Friday. If the Federal Trade Commission, working through the big steel interests and other manufacturers, succeed in putting fuel costs back near normal levels, the cost of building materials will have reached the peak and construction can proceed without further interruption.

If architects and builders will be well advised, they will get into the Portland cement market for Autumn and Winter deliveries without further delay. The trend toward better business in the building field is already being felt. May business in the country's Portland cement market was 10 per cent. greater than that of April. While some plants report that they shipped less cement than in the same period last year, some companies show that they sent out in the first fifteen days of June 50 per cent. more volume than in the corresponding period last year.

The total movement of Portland cement in the two zones covering the metropolitan district is far above that of one year ago. Backward weather in April and May made it impossible for builders to profitably demolish buildings and clear foundation ways, so that buildings are not yet ready for cement, and a few dealers with standing orders of a carload or more a day have been compelled to ask for a temporary cessation of deliveries until the week closes. This action from isolated distributers has been wrongly interpreted in the trade, and has given rise to reports that building materials for future delivery are not in active demand. In new business in the two local zones, May was the biggest month ever known, one company alone reporting scattered orders for 68,000 barrels in one morning.

Incident to the great success of the Liberty Loan, to which the Portland cement manufacturers bent every energy, business has been so far in June somewhat slow, but there is encouragement in the fact that the production of Portland cement in the three months of 1917 was 10 per cent. in excess of that in the same time last year, and war business not yet on the books of the companies, although they are in excellent position to promptly take care of any demand the government may make and still take care of the building business.

Architects should note that while they have been led to believe that building would be slack, far-sighted distributers have been active in the cement market. Inquiries in March, April, and May totaled 2,000,000 barrels in this district alone, as against inquiries for 1,050,000 in the same period last year and 800,000 barrels in the same three months in 1915. The mills of the country shipped 34,000,000 barrels in the first five months of this year, as against 30,000,000 barrels in the same period in 1916 and 28,000,000 barrels in 1915. In the two local zones, 900,000 more barrels of cement were shipped in the first five months of this year than in the same period in 1916 and one million more barrels than in the same period in 1915, showing a gradual improvement in cement consumption. Besides, a new company has entered this market and is contracting freely of its output.

Prices are steady, at $2.12, dock, New York, but there is a feeling that if the price of slack coal at the mines can be brought down to the Federal Trade Commission from the present high level of $5 to $5.50 per ton back to something like the normal price level of 75 cents to $1 a ton, cement prices will be brought down to proper levels just as other lines of building materials.

Another department of the building material market looking for price changes at the first of the month due to the possible railroad freight rate increase of 15 per cent. or more is glass, where a store, changing the discounts from 87 per cent. on single first three brackets A quality, 84 per cent. on single first three brackets A quality, and 87 instead of 87.5 per cent. on double strength B quality. These changes may take place on or about June 27. Building stone interests will probably have a new price level before the week closes, and after the first of July finishing lime will be $2.10 instead of $1.85, and mason's lime will be $1.90 and $1.65. Hydrated lime will remain the same at $12 a ton in cloth, but a further adjustment is looked for to try, if possible, to do away with cloth shipments, so as to eliminate the loss on cotton bags. These cost 10 cents, and with twenty-five to the overhead is $2.50 on each ton. Paper prices have gone up, too, but second-hand dealers have been willing to pay more than 10 cents per cloth bag, so that few of the bags are returned, thereby making the price of hydrated lime very burdensome to consumer and manufacturer alike.

All hollow tile fireproofing is now being quoted on two levels, one for delivery this week, the other for delivery after the turn of the month, if the new freight rate increase is allowed. Rubber intcrests have completed the new revision of prices.

Hudson and Raritan River brick prices remain steady at $10. The assembled Hudson River brick manufacturers at Newburg Thursday were told they may look for a much more active market from now on.

Nails and steel beams were advanced at Pittsburgh and linseed oil was marked off 9 cents during the week, showing a decline from $1.27 to $1.16. Paint manufacturers have practically bought their requirements. Building stone will probably be marked up on next week's schedules to allow for the new freight rates, and it is possible that all wrought iron and steel pipe quotations will be moved up before the week closes.

With definite action being taken by the Government in the matter of regulating the cost of fuel, builders looked upon the outlook with far more satisfaction this week than at any time so far this year. Even the leading companies were reported to have shown a better disposition toward making building loans for other than speculative building operations.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1912, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of New York.—THE PINTSCH COMPRESSING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No 1418.—Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York on April 11, 1916, and a supplemental decree amendatory thereof, dated May 24, 1917, entered nunc pro tunc as of said April 11, 1916, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said Court, I, Adolph Rebadow, duly appointed by said decree, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the real and personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, and in said supplemental decree, in the westerly vestibule of the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and in the Western District of New York, that being the building in which the County of Erie, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, the following real and personal property, both in the eleven separate lots, respectively, hereinafter designated, and as an entirety:

LOT ONE: Two thousand and forty-five (2,045) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, executed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT TWO: Twenty-seven thousand and twenty-four (27,024) shares of the capital stock of said People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT THREE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Elk Street with the east line of Katherine Street; thence easterly along said line of Elk Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the west line of Fitzgerald Street; thence southerly along said line of Fitzgerald Street Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the north line of Mackinaw Street; thence westerly along said line of Mackinaw Street Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to said east line of Katherine Street; thence northerly along said line of Katherine Street. Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the south line of Elk Street at the place of beginning.

LOT FOUR: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Farm Lot 79, Township 11, Range 8 of the Holland Land Company's survey, and on a subdivision map of a part of said Lot 8, made by M. Davey, surveyor, and filed in Erie County Clerk's office August 27th, 1890, in Cover 380, is designated as Sub-division Lot 77, in Block "A," and according to said subdivision map is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the north line of Winslow Avenue distant Four hundred eighty (480) feet easterly from its intersection with the east line of Kehr Street as originally laid out on said subdivision map Forty-eight and seventy-five hundredths (48.75) feet wide; thence easterly along said line of Winslow Avenue, Thirty (30) feet; thence northerly at right angles with Winslow Avenue, One hundred nine and ninety-three hundredths (109.93) feet to the south line of lands owned by Buffalo Gas Company; thence westerly along said south line of lands owned by Buffalo Gas Company, Thirty (30) feet; thence southerly along the west line of said subdivision lot 77 One hundred nine and ninety-two hundredths (109.92) feet to the north line of Winslow Avenue at the point of beginning.

LOT NINE: Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the northerly line of Court Street with the northeasterly line of Fourth Street; running thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street to its intersection with the southeasterly line of Georgia Street as a four rod street; running thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Georgia Street to a point seventy-five (75) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the southerly line of Trenton Avenue sixty-one and one-half (61½) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with said line of Georgia Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue; thence southeasterly and along said line of Trenton Avenue to a point one hundred and sixty-three and forty-five one-hundredths (163 45/100) feet northwesterly from the intersection of said line of Trenton Avenue with the said northerly line of Court Street; thence at right angles southwesterly eight and one-half (8½) feet; thence southerly and on a line at right angles with said line of Court Street forty-five (45) feet; thence westerly and on a line parallel with said line of Court Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly at right angles and parallel with said line of Trenton Avenue forty (40) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said line of Court Street one hundred and seventy-seven and three-quarters (177¾) feet; thence northerly at right angles with Court Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with Trenton Avenue forty (40) feet; thence southerly at right angles with Court Street seven and one-half (7½) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Court Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly at right angles forty-five (45) feet; and thence northeasterly at right angles to Trenton Avenue to the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue, and thence thereon to the intersection of said line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street.

LOT TEN: Also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to any of above described premises or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, incomes and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of a certain mortgage to said Buffalo City Gas Company to New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1897, or in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, together with the appurtenances and all improvements thereon, and also all lands and real estate acquired and belonging to said Buffalo City Gas Company subsequent to the execution and delivery of said mortgage, dated October 1 1897 and all easements, privileges, franchises and rights, both corporate and municipal of every kind, owned and acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company subsequently to the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, including the right to lay, construct, place in and maintain mains, tubes, pipes, conductors and other appliances, in, above, under and through the avenues, streets, ways, alleys and public places of, and lands, waters and lands under water in, the City of Buffalo and elsewhere, and also all and singular the personal property, plants, and machinery for making, generating and supplying gas, the service and other pipes, holders, mains, meters, purifiers, generators, tools, implements, and all apparatus, fixtures, licenses, contracts and agreements, and patented or other processes for making and distributing gas, owned by said Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company after the execution and delivery of said mortgage, all of which personal property being declared by said mortgage to be fixtures and appurtenances of the said land works and plants and parts of same; and the particular description of the personal property contained in said mortgage not to be exemplified to exclude any other personal property which then belonged to or which was thereafter acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company and also all improvements and additions then or thereafter made to said plants and properties, real and personal, and all replacements of the same, and the appurtenances thereof, and also all and every other estate, right and interest, property and franchise, corporate or otherwise, property and thing, real, personal or mixed, which said Buffalo City Gas Company owned or held at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage, or which were subsequently acquired, owned or held by said Buffalo City Gas Company, not heretofore specifically released from the lien of said mortgage of October 1, 1897.

LOT ELEVEN: Also all and singular the real estate, land, tenements, and property, real and personal and mixed, acquired by Buffalo Gas Company subsequent to the execution and delivery of said mortgage to said Buffalo Gas Company to New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 17, 1899, wheresoever the same may be situated, including the entire system of plants for the manufacture of gas, gas meters, structures, mains, pipes, and all and singular its supplies of whatever name, nature and description, and all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises of every name, nature and description, and all and singular the moneys, book accounts, bills receivable, claims and demands of every kind, nature and description owned by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or thereafter acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company, whatever the particular description thereof may be, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances belonging to any of above described premises or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, income and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Buffalo Gas Company, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, and of, in the appurtenances, and all improvements thereon, and all the easements, privileges, franchises and rights, both corporate and municipal of every kind, owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company subsequently thereto, including the right to lay, construct, place in and maintain mains, tubes, pipes, conductors and other appliances in, above, under and through the avenues, streets, ways, alleys and public places of, and lands, waters and lands under water in the City of Buffalo and elsewhere, and also all and singular the personal property, plants, and machinery for making, generating and supplying gas, the service and other pipes, holders, mains, meters, purifiers, generators, tools, implements, and all apparatus, fixtures, licenses, contracts and agreements owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company subsequently thereto, all of said personal property being declared by said mortgage to be fixtures and appurtenances of the said land and appurtenances of said gas works and plants and parts of same, and all additions and improvements made to any such plants or properties, real or personal, and all replacements of the same, and every other estate, right, interest, privilege and franchise, corporate or otherwise, property and thing, real, personal or mixed which said Buffalo Gas Company owned or held at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage, of October 17, 1899, or has subsequently owned or held, not heretofore specifically released from the lien of said mortgage of October 17, 1899.

For further particulars with reference to the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of sale reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree of foreclosure and sale and to said supplemental decree. Copies of said decree and of said supplemental decree may be obtained at the office of the Special Master, Room 928, White Building, 293 Main Street, City of Buffalo, New York.

Dated, Buffalo, New York, June 1, 1917.
(Signed) ADOLPH REBADOW,
Special Master.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the Southern District of New York.
To Whom it May Concern:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is given that CORNELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY, owner of the steamtugs W. N. Bavier and G. W. Decker, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss or injury resulting from the accident to the tow of the said tugs on January 3, 1917, stipulated value of vessel and freight, $34,218. All persons claiming damages because of such loss or injury must prove their claim before Max Rockmore, Esq., commissioner, at Room 849, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 15, 1917, or be defaulted.

Dated, May 9, 1917. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, plaintiff, against The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Skelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, Defendants. In Equity No. 38 November Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree for the sale of the property and assets in the hands of Horace F. Baker, Receiver of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, entered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of May, 1917, the undersigned Receiver will offer for sale at a public auction, on the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M. on that day, in the Rotunda of the Allegheny County Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, the property, assets, claims, demands, rights, privileges and franchises in said decree directed to be sold at Pittsburgh at the said time and place, including the following:

1st. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands now or late of Dr. Jackson, James Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by land of said James Holmes, S. 28° 38' E. 799 feet to a point in the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 67° 22' W. 324 feet to a point in the line of land now or late of said Dr. Jackson; thence by land now or late of said Dr. Jackson, N. 35° 55' E. 918 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.60 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling and a frame barn.

2nd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of J. R. Holmes, J. F. Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by land of said J. R. Holmes, N. 8° 08' E. 530.6 feet to the center of a private road; thence along the center of said private road by the following courses and distances: S. 72° 45' E. 92.4 feet, S. 31° 30' E. 347.2 feet, S. 11° 40' E. 191.1 feet, S. 22° E. 340.2 feet, S. 7° 45' E. 246 feet to the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 67° W. 140.4 feet to a point; thence continuing along said Mansfield Avenue S. 75° 50' W. 539.4 feet to a point in the line of land of said J. F. Holmes; thence by land of said J. F. Holmes, N. 8° 25' E. 771.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.0 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling.

3rd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on Chartiers Creek at the corner of land of Rex and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Rex, N. 75° 10' E. 120 feet to a point on the line of land late of J. M. Montgomery; thence by said land of J. M. Montgomery, the following courses and distances: N. 17° W. 500 feet; N. 25° 10' W. 215.5 feet; N. 0° 45' E. 160.5 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 29° W. 278.1 feet to a point on Chartiers Creek; thence along said creek, S. 32° 50' E. 678.7 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.28 acres, more or less.

4th. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of a road, known as Hickman Street, where the same is intersected by the Southerly line of a 20-foot alley; thence along the center of said Hickman Street, S. 89° 15' E. 66 feet to a point; thence continuing along the center of said Hickman Street, S. 89° 30' E. 185 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 88° 24' W. 487.1 feet to a point; thence continuing by other land of the said Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 85° 40' W. 200 feet to a point in the line of land of W. J. Fryer; thence by same, N. 63° 30' E. 225 feet to a point in the line of land now or late of J. Cole; thence by same, S. 29° 30' E. 825 feet to a point in the Southerly line of said 20-foot alley; thence by same, N. 63° 30' E. 361.6 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.62 acres, more or less, having erected thereon five dwellings and one one-story frame dwelling.

5th. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Northerly right of way line of the Bridgeville and McDonald Branch of the P. C. & St. L. Ry., where the same is intersected by the line dividing the property of the Pittsburgh Coal Company from the tract herein described; thence along said right of way line, N. 81° 32' W. 310.3 feet to a point on the banks of Chartiers Creek; thence by the same, N. 26° 30' W. 167 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 85° 57' E. 291.9 feet to a point in the line of land of the said Pittsburgh Coal Company; thence by same, S. 59° W. 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.79 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick factory building owned by the tenant, The Standard Steel Box Company, under lease entered into February 21st, 1911, which expires February 21, 1921.

10th. All that certain tract of land situate in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Miller's Run Road at corner common to lands of Miller's Run Coal Company, J. S. Bowman and tract herein described; thence along said road, S. 19° 30' W. 230 feet to a point; thence by other land of W. P. T. Ry. Co., S. 28° 30' W. 300 feet to a point; thence by land of same, S. 28° 28' W. 429.7 feet to land formerly of Wm. Campbell; thence by same, N. 89° 45' W. 390 feet to a corner near a sycamore; thence by land formerly of Billingsley Morgan the following courses and distances: N. 47° 45' E. 884.4 feet; N. 12° 15' E. 232.6 feet; S. 77° E. 163.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 5.0 acres, more or less.

11th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Carson Street at the Northwest corner of Purpart No. 5 in the division of the real estate of Dr. William W. Deany, deceased; thence along said Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land of.....Cosgrove; thence, by said land now or late of.....Cosgrove, Southwardly fifty (50) to a stone wall; thence along said wall, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to line of aforesaid Purpart No. 5, and thence by said Purpart No. 5, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 18 Carson Street, having erected thereon a two-story frame building.

12th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of East Carson Street at the corner of land late of Jacob' Wise; thence along said East Carson Street, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land late of Thomas R. Pittock; thence by said land late of Thomas R. Pittock, Southwardly fifty (50) feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall and parallel to said East Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to a corner of aforesaid land late of Jacob Wise, and thence by said land late of Jacob Wise, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to East Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 20 Carson Street, having erected thereon a four-story brick building.

13th. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Southerly side of Carson Street at line dividing lots 56 and 57 in the Coal Hill Plan of Lots, recorded in Plan Book Vol. ....., page ..... being at West line of property of "Widow Bailey;" thence extending in front or width Westerly on said Carson Street, eighteen (18) feet, and in depth Southerly, preserving even width parallel with and by the dividing line aforesaid fifty (50) feet. Known as premises No. 22 Carson Street, the same being subject to a mortgage, in the amount of $1,950, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in Mortgage Book, Vol. 784, page 421.

14th. The claim represented by a certain Bill in Equity for an accounting, filed by Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Skelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, against George J. Gould et al. (commonly known as the Pittsburgh-Toledo Syndicate suit), at present pending in the Supreme Court of the County of New York, New York.

15th. 249 shares of the par value of $50.00 per share of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh & Cross Creek Railroad Company, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

16th. The promissory note of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company in favor of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $300,000.00, dated May 27, 1907, subject to the pledge thereof and the finding of Court with respect thereto, as set forth in the 2nd paragraph of said decree in sub-number 43 thereof.

17th. Book account in the amount of $35,000.00, against a Pennsylvania corporation called "Texas & California Construction Company."

The property hereinbefore mentioned will be sold subject to the mortgages, liens, leases, charges and claims as fully set forth in paragraph 2 of the said decree, and in the various sub-numbers thereof, and without any warranty of any kind, to the highest and best bidder.

The said sale or sales will be made for cash, and the person or persons to whom the property or any part thereof shall be sold, shall be required to pay to the undersigned, as Receiver, at the time of such sale or sales, in cash or by certified check, 10 per cent. of the price at which the said property or any part thereof is sold to the said successful bidder or bidders, the balance of said purchase price to be paid to the undersigned, as Receiver, upon the entry of an order for confirmation of said sale or sales by the court, and upon delivery of the Receiver's deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of transfer, and his bill or bills of sale for the property so sold.

The undersigned Receiver will first offer the property so to be sold in separate parcels, so that bidders may bid for each parcel or item of the same separately, and the bids higher than have been received for each of the several parcels or items of the property aforesaid, the said property and assets, including the parcels or items hereinbefore set forth, shall be offered for sale as a whole, and if the highest bid for said property and assets, when offered for sale as a whole, is a higher price than the aggregate of the bids received for the said parcels or items thereof, then the bid received for all of the property and assets, as a whole, shall be accepted and the other bids rejected. The Receiver may reject any bid or bids, and may adjourn the sale by announcement at the sale, and without further notice or publication may proceed with the sale on the day to which the same may be adjourned.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from anyone offering to bid for the said property and assets as a whole, unless such person so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the undersigned, as Receiver, as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of acceptance, the sum of $8,000.00, in cash or by certified check.

The court reserves the right to resell the said property and assets, or any part thereof, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the said Receiver by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price, as required in the consummation of his purchase, then the money, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the Receiver by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property as owning, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of any resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss, in case the property and assets, or any part thereof, shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and for any other further purposes that the court may direct.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for a further and more detailed description of the property and assets to be sold and the conditions of sale, and information as to the said property may also be had from the undersigned Receiver, at his office, No. 1711 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HORACE F. BAKER,
Receiver of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated June 6, 1917, made in suit in equity brought by the United States, wherein the Grasselli Chemical Company is complainant and Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., is defendant, all creditors of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., are required to present and file duly verified proofs of their said claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and its estate with George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell as receivers of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1917. Said order, dated June 6, 1917, further provides that no creditor of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and no other person whomsoever who asserts any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., who fails to file such proof of claim on or before the said 28th day of August, 1917, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., or against the assets and property of the said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., in the hands of said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

Dated New York, June 6, 1917.

GEORGE C. HOLT and
BENJAMIN B. ODELL,
as Receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24579. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GREEN TWENTY BROADWAY, INC., Bankrupt.

Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 31st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 9th, 1917, at 10 A. M., creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, June 21st, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24705.—In Bankruptcy.—ALIDA F. FALES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alida F. Fales are hereby given notice that on June 19th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 5th, 1917, at 10 A. M., Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24701.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK O. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick O. Robinson are hereby given notice that on June 18th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company now owned by it, including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of upward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid which may be made, adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 2067, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PLEDGEE'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction Wednesday, June 27th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Providence Stock Exchange, Room 238, No. 49 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an agreement of pledge in a certain note made by the United States Mortgage & Realty Corporation, dated December 23d, 1915, the conditions of said pledge having been broken:

$5,400 of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Dupont Land Company, due December 1st, 1921.

Owner of the pledgee, who hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

GREEN, HINCKLEY & ALLEN,
Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.
Attorneys for the Pledgee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL BLAUFARB & HERMAN BIEBER, individually and as copartners trading as BLAUFARB & BIEBER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 198-200 Stanton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Safe, Desk, Fixtures, etc.

ISAAC F. COHEN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SALKELD CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 25, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Twelfth Street Garage, 245 West 12th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of One Ford Runabout Car.

KAYE & SCHOLER, Attorneys for Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York.

MACGRAN

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LITTLE FARMS | Just what you have been looking for; laid out in plots of 1, 1½, 2, and 3 acres; the land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation; will raise every known vegetable; possession of land on first payment, enabling you to raise your own vegetables this Summer; these little farms are only 30 minutes from N. Y. City, up or down town, situated in a fine, well developed and restricted suburb, less than 6 minutes' walk to station; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90 monthly; schools, stores, churches; will build house to suit your own ideas; there are only 40 of these little farms in all; first come, first served; small amount of cash required, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Ideal office at sacrifice, 110 West 40th St.; 600 square feet; $75 monthly, with or without partitions and equipment. Apply Dostal, Room 704.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Park Av., corner 114th; reasonable rent. Joseph's, 600 West 113th. Morn. 7856.

Loft, 44x77, 630 1st Av. Telephone 3013 Morningside.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,835, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Large house, ample grounds; within city limits, opposite Palisades; nominal rental for July and August. Phone Kingsbridge 367.

Long Island.

For rent, for the Summer, pleasant home, near Flushing; $100 per month; furnished. Address A. H. Killen, Laburnam Av., Flushing.

Shore front cottage, Oak Beach; 4 rooms, sanitary toilet, fireplace. X 302 Times Annex.

New York State.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage; eight rooms, bath; ice, garage; season $250. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

Connecticut.

Ten-room furnished cottage, Indian Neck; select beach location; all improvements; near garage. A. C. Tryon, Telephone 285, Branford, Conn.

Sharon, Conn.—Furnished farmhouse, rent season; 10 rooms; attractive location; lake, spring water. X 215 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2883.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August, located near Neptune Av.; must be reasonable rent. Answer 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 Riverside.

Wanted, within commuting distance, near water, small furnished house for months of July and August; must be reasonable rent; state terms, location, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

Cottage containing 4 bedrooms and bath; seashore or mountains; reasonable. Arthur Oppenheimer, 1,150 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

87TH AV., 749.—2 rooms, service, kitchenette, bath, $17.50 weekly. Plaza 6780.

83D ST., 123 EAST.—Five rooms, foyer, two baths, $90 monthly; modern and attractive. Price, Plaza 2825.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

66TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $45. Plaza 6750, or Superintendent.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from Subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly.
Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1; $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

PARK AV., (Near 81st.)—Seven rooms and 3 baths, 11th floor; very cool, all outside rooms; from July 1st at less than rent unfurnished; modern apartment building. G 168 Times.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6295.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

57TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

58TH, 208 WEST.—THE THORNDIKE. Especially attractive 3 big rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free.

57TH, 137 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Call mornings or evenings.

68TH ST., 131 WEST.—Cool, comfortable two rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable two or more gentlemen. Schehl, Tel. 8973 Columbus.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artist's studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7627.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, quiet, elegantly furnished mahogany, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 8th floor, high-class elevator apartment, July, August, and September; reasonable. Inspection Sanders, Schuyler 2896.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apt. 8E.—Large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3602 Riverside.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Now to Nov. 7; beautifully furnished rooms; two and three baths; overlooking Riverside; at less than unfurnished rental. Fountain, Riverside 7584.

107TH ST., (Corner West End Av.)—To let, July and August, beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; every convenience; unusually large, light, and airy rooms. Address, or call after 11 A. M., Weiner, 300 West 107th St.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

115TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (The Luxor.) —Apartment 31, 4 rooms, housekeeping; piano; Summer rates.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike 6-room elevator apartment; cool and light; near Riverside; Summer months. Lewis.

116TH, 430 WEST.—At cost, beautifully furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; grand piano, victrola; cool, quiet; opposite Columbia. Inquire Superintendent.

130TH ST. 414 WEST, (Herodian Court.)—Six-room front modern elevator apartment, furnished; all light rooms, wide street, one block from Columbia University; $55; will sublet July and August to responsible party. Apply mornings D1.

132D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 5, 6 outside rooms; $45, $50 month. Rose.

150TH, 545 WEST.—Sublet for two months or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartment, three rooms, bath, shower, telephone; rent reasonable. Kent, 'phone Audubon 5400.

180TH ST., 605 WEST.—Ideal 5-room apartment; rent, furnished, to Oct 1; overlooking river and grounds of Hispanic Society; 6th floor; wonderful view and unusually cool Summer apartment; 5th Av. bus and subway at corner, half a block to river; responsible party can have at $50 month; references count; regular rent, unfurnished, $65. Wield, Audubon 4675.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway, Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Wing.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL ANSONIA, Broadway and 73d St., (Apartment 12-157.)—A bargain; housekeeping furnished apartment; six rooms and bath, with maid service, linen, silver, electric light, and refrigeration free; references; less than you will pay for two rooms in the hotel.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice, magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—8-room apartment, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; elevator, linen, &c. Call for appointment, De Witt, Rector 721.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214. — ELEGANT SEVEN ROOMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS. MORRIS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 126, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

New Jersey.

At Greenville, Jersey City.—Comfortably furnished, two rooms, bedroom, sitting room, bath; private house; fine open view; river; 3 minutes to depot, 30 to Liberty or West 23d St., New York; terms, $25 month in advance. Further particulars, apply L 95 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,826, (88th St.)—Five light rooms, all improvements, $30 up.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., WEST.—Four rooms and bath; sublet till Oct. 1, or permanent; in select block; rent $46 monthly; all modern conveniences; shown by appointment only. Phone Bryant 3750.

157TH, 614 WEST, Corner Riverside.—High-class five rooms; sublet $50, Apt. D7.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

5TH AV., 307.—Two cool, attractively furnished rooms for Summer, bath, very reasonable. Allyn.

31ST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, cool room; elevator apartment; gentleman; reasonable. (Vreeland.) Lexington1a.

35TH, 36 EAST; 16 WEST 36TH.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms, private bath; telephone; $3-$4-$8-$9-$10.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Suites and rooms, with private baths; breakfast served if desired.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Attractive large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences.

38TH, 14 EAST, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath, telephone; $4-$6-$8-$10.

37TH, (266-276 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $4-$5-$9-$10.

40TH, 6 EAST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; $5-$9-$10.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First beli.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room, with piano; single room; references.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2935.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

63D, 219 EAST.—Large, airy, clean rooms, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates; phone.

EXCEPTIONAL large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool suite of rooms, suitable three gentlemen; all conveniences; small rooms. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service: $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double room; running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 84 WEST.—Large, medium, with, without private bath; electricity, good service; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

32ND, 9 & 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH, 9, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 27 WEST; 48TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $4, $7, $10, $12.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bathroom, electricity, kitchenette, hot water; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Airy, well-kept rooms; running water; $3, $4; references.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house, large rooms, some with kitchenettes, conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness and service; telephone; continued hot water supplied by hotel; rate, $7, $8, and $10.

57TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

57TH, 264 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other roomers. Nichols.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Exceptional cool rooms, in exclusive elevator apartment; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with bath, also small rooms, facing Park; board optional; telephone in room.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.) — Medium, comfortable rooms; telephone; electricity; shower; excellent location. Rouza.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Suite, with private bath, kitchenette; other desirable rooms; maid service; refined.

70TH, 65 WEST.—Light, cheerful, outside, airy room in elevator apartment; every modern convenience. Apply Apt. 51.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, attractive, front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

72D, 135 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, with kitchenette, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; reasonable.

72D, 208 WEST.—Parlor, private bath, kitchenette; front room, private bath, kitchenette.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, facing Hudson; also other room; exclusive.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Handsomely furnished rooms, suite; private bath; board optional; private family. Columbus 9096.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated and nicely furnished large, small rooms; electricity.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, nicely furnished; electricity; small room.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Maison Francaise; bains privés; atelier peintre; prix redults. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artists' studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms; running water; bath; convenient; $5-$6; phone.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Elegant rooms, lavatory; also entire floor; bath, electricity, telephone; refined.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished hall room, airy first-class house, $4.50.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, electricity, phone.

76TH ST., 42 WEST, (near Central Park.) —Double rooms, private baths; also very desirable small rooms; select house.

76TH 116 WEST.—Two large rooms, small kitchenette if desired; hall room.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths, electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST. — Beautiful, furnished room, next to bath; private home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, use piano, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; reasonable; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, phone; reasonable rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing Manhattan Square Park; beautiful front room, single or suite.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife has beautifully furnished suite and single room, private bath, electricity; references exchanged.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms, hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, clean, large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large, small, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

83D, 324 WEST, (Apt. 6W.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, electricity; single and double; Summer rates.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Private house; large room, private bath; also smaller; breakfast.

86TH, 164 WEST. — Well appointed large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; select house.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Private family; large, comfortable room; twin beds; bath. Apt. 521.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Beautiful, bright, clean rooms, everything modern; also housekeeping. Gielas.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, 1-2 rooms, bath; exclusive house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large front room, kitchenette, porch; medium room.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; medium; electricity; Summer rates.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, cool, airy; hot water; near Park, "L."

93D, 265 WEST.—High-class accommodation; private baths; constant hot water; single, suites.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool suite; large living and sleeping room. Apt. 2N.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated rooms; private apartment; reduced for Summer; 6th apt. north; references.

102D, 245 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; private house.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Well-furnished, small, outside room, refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cool front rooms, $7, $5; piano, phone, shower, elevator. Emerson.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; smaller $2.50 up; conveniences; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, (3 windows;) single; running water; adjoining bath. Hart.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath, private house, refined Jewish family.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Cool, quiet room; ladies. Call evenings only. Mrs. Copley, Apt. 21.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double outside rooms, kitchen, $2.50 to $6 week; elevator apartment; shower bath; electricity. Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms reasonable, every comfort, Southerners accommodated. Lenox subway.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms, single or suite; gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Two front rooms, corner of Broadway, in large apartment, for 2 or more people; references. Apt. 12.

141ST, Corner Broadway.—Four-room, furnished, high-class apartment to sublet; reasonable rate to reliable party. Address X 206 Times Annex.

141ST, 630 WEST.—Large, cool room with bath; moderate. 7610 Audubon. Moore.

142D, 609 WEST.—Outside room, overlooking Hudson, adjoining shower; elevator; buses, Scott.

BEAUTIFUL Summer suite, 2 rooms, bath, overlooking Central Park. Phone 1467 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room, 1 or 2 ladies; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 60, (Columbia neighborhood.)—Sitting room, bedroom; housekeeping privileges. Telephone Morningside 5020.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 79TH.
Two or three room apartment, spacious, cool, overlooking Hudson. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; private bath. Noble.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d.)—Outside room; running water. Telephone 8689 Riverside. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior second floor, twin beds, private bath, ample wardrobe, electricity; also single room. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms; single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 664.—Block from subway; exceptional, well-furnished, large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 896. — Large, front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

Brooklyn.

AVENUE W, 814, Near Coney Island Av.—Large, clean room, with alcove, 5 windows; near Brighton L, 5c. fare, Neck Road station; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Harbor viewd; private bath; excellent table.

CUMBERLAND ST, 315.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

POUCH ANNEX, 315 Greene Av.—Pleasant rooms; special rate; table board; transients.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 93.
Large and small rooms; running water.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 131.
Large rooms; superior board; table guests.

Long Island.

Attractive home, several choice rooms, kitchen privileges; 15 minutes from city. G. P. O., 1848 N. A. M.

ROOMS WANTED,

Furnished.

WANTED—Cool room by a young man; state terms. R 191 Times.

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WEST END AV., 896. — Large, front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—

THOUSAND ZIONISTS MEET IN BALTIMORE

Annual Convention Plans Appeal to Washington to Recognize Palestine's Autonomy.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

President Friedenwald in Address Warns Them They Must Work Within Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The white and blue flag of Zion, with its Star of David floats over Baltimore's hotels and the gathering places of more than a 1,000 Zionists, who are here from every State in the Union for the twentieth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, which opened this afternoon at the Academy of Music. Palestine, which the Zionists would have recognized as the home of the Jewish nation, is represented by several delegates.

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, President of the Federation, opened the convention. Mayor Preston welcomed the delegates, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, sounded the keynote when he bade defiance to the opponents of Jewish nationalism, and warned Zionists to be careful when selecting other leaders not to trust their cause in inimical hands. Big mass meetings were held tonight in the Academy, the Maryland Theatre, and the Auditorium.

Some of the notable delegates are: Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Chicago, Louis Lipsky, editor of The Maccabean and executive head of the federation; Dr. Schmarya Levin, a member of the first Russian Duma; Dr. Ben Zion Mossinsohn, principal of the gymnasium of Jaffa; Rabbi H. Abramovitz of Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, and Alfred Schrier, President of the Middle Atlantic States Federation of Young Men's Jewish Associations.

One of the early steps to be taken by the convention will be an appeal to the Government at Washington to recognize Palestine as an autonomous home for the Jewish nation. The Government will be asked to recognize the Jewish nation as one of those oppressed smaller nationalities which must have an opportunity to assert themselves after the war. Furthermore, they will make the movement international by calling upon their organizations in the warring and few neutral countries to present similar demands to their respective Governments. Justice Brandeis is the real leader of the movement in many ways.

There are in the convention two opposing elements, one of them connected with the men in office, and the other lined up against the officers because the present methods of conducting the affairs of the Zionist Federation do not satisfy the insurgents.

The Campaign Committee for democratic Zionist policies has issued a statement in which it is stated that peace can be won only by giving due consideration to the demands of the varied interests of the organization.

"The leaders," says the statement, "give first place to policy and expediency, having only in mind the end to be accomplished. The members at large emphasize principle as paramount, and will not sacrifice the means to be employed for the end sought after. Because of this variance in point of view, policy, and method the leaders do not properly represent Zionist sentiment and desires. Disturbances in the organization are, therefore, the natural consequence. Remove the cause, make the organization truly representative and democratic, permit the fortification of representative Zionists in the direction of Zionist affairs, invite full expression of opinion, allow full freedom of action, (not prejudicial to efficiency,) and the undercurrents of dissatisfaction and bitterness will disappear."

In the course of Dr. Wise's address he said:

"Zionists will ask no favors from the American Jewish Congress, nor yet from any congress, Jewish or non-Jewish. The American Jewish Congress, howsoever it be constituted, and even if the very Zionists who have been elected to its membership should withdraw therefrom, would still be a luminous proof of the potency of the Zionist ideal in transforming the soul of the Jewish people; and as for those who now threaten to withdraw or to absent themselves from the American Jewish Congress, let me remind those gentlemen that the American Jewish Congress is to be the business of all the Jewish people.

"We will not suffer our national enterprise to become an international charity. Charity is for a broken, disabled individual, but an unbroken, unshattered, renascent people spurns charity as the solution of its problem. It asks, and it will be satisfied with, nothing less than that which is accorded to every honorable and self-respecting people—justice."

President Friedenwald said:

"We are keenly sensible that, whatever may be the opportunities open to the Jewish people to establish a home in Palestine after the war is over, whether those opportunities be larger or smaller, the task before us is great. But Zionism has room for but one organization. All who have the object of Zionism close to their hearts owe it to themselves and to all others who are in agreement with them to unite with them in this great organization. There is no room for them to work outside without robbing the movement of the strength which united effort alone can give. Those who conceive of working independently through individuals or through small groups deceive themselves, as well as those whom they mislead. There is room but for one Zionist organization, worldwide and embracing every group and every individual in sympathy with its purpose."

At the mass meeting held at the Academy tonight Judge Mack, the Chairman, announced these contributions to the Zionist fund to equip an industrial army to go to Palestine and prepare it for occupation by Jewish colonists.

Philadelphia, $250,000; Justice Brandeis, $10,000; Mrs. Joseph Fels, property worth $20,000; San Francisco, $35,000; Los Angeles, $5,000; Ohio, $35,000; Virginia, $5,000; Buffalo, $1,000; Sioux City, $3,500; Chicago, $32,000.

TO PRESENT EMMET STATUE

Friends of Irish Liberty Will Give to the Government on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A bronze statue of Robert Emmet, Irish patriot, by Jerome Connor, will be presented to the United States Government next Thursday by American citizens interested in the cause of Irish liberty. John McCormack, the Irish tenor, has telegraphed that he will leave all engagements to participate in the dedicatory exercises. He will sing "A Nation Once Again," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Moore's song, "She Is Far from the Land Where Her Young Hero Sleeps," (written in memory of Sarah Curran's grief for Emmet, who was her lover.)

The President and Mrs. Wilson will attend the presentation exercises at the new National Museum. The statue, which is of heroic size, is to be placed in the centre of the grand rotunda of this building.

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, will also be present, and Congress will be represented by Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark, and many members of the Senate and House.

Seats have been assigned to members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington representing nations friendly to the United States.

NEW YORKER WEDS NURSE.

Corporal R. Gentles the Hero of War Romance in England.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—A war wedding having a romantic interest above the ordinary took place at Bolton on Saturday, when Corporal Robert Gentles of the Twenty-eighth Canadian Infantry Battalion was married to Miss Lisette Wilson, to whose skill and devotion he largely owes his recovery from wounds received in action.

Corporal Gentles is an American of Scottish descent, one of the many in the United States who would not wait for the formal declaration of war on Germany, before taking up arms. His firm, McLaren & Gentles of New York, is known to many members of the grain trade in London and Liverpool. Corporal Gentles is a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Chicago Board of Trade. The sinking of the Lusitania was the act that made neutrality impossible for Mr. Gentles. He left his business in New York and going to Ottawa joined the second overseas Canadian division.

He went to the front in September, 1915, and several times came within an inch of death; once the bursting of a shell took off half his mustache and left him unhurt. The last time he was not so fortunate. In the course of the fierce fighting around Ypres in June, 1916, Corporal Gentles and eight other men were buried in a trench near Sanctuary Wood at Hooge, by the bursting of a high-explosive shell. He and five other men were dug out alive. Corporal Gentles was sent to the hospital, first in Manchester, and later in Bolton. He underwent numerous operations, and more than twenty pieces of shell were extracted. Finally, except for the use of one arm, he made a recovery, and still has hope that he will get to the front again before the war is over.

After the wedding a reception was held at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jackson, of Waterfoot, near Bolton, who are identified with the military hospital at Bolton, which was attended by many of the bridegroom's comrades, including Major Norman Gentles of the Twenty-eighth Canadian Infantry Battalion, who came specially from the front.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond bar pin about four inches long, containing eleven large diamonds set in platinum, with small diamonds between; lost in or around Hotel Shelbourne, Brighton Beach, between 10 and 12 o'clock Saturday night; $50 reward; no questions asked. Owner, 81 Willoughby Av. Telephone 3298 Prospect or store, 408 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between Stamford and New York, on Post Road, somewhere near New Rochelle, two Houk wire wheels with tires. Handsome reward for information or return to John Larkin, Rivera Garage, 626 West 153d St. Audubon 4432.

LOST—Somewhere in the vicinity between 11 East 45th St. and 134 East 38th St., a lady's diamond brooch, circle shape, flower design, platinum setting. Liberal reward, no question asked. Address G. C., 11 East 45th St.

LOST—Saturday, June 23, between 70th St. and Stern's dry goods store, diamond and star sapphire plaque, with pin broken off; big reward. Return to Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th St. Phone Columbus 9673.

$20 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of small blue leather box of jewelry, lost between Hotel Astor and Aeolian Hall Thursday, June 21. Reward will be paid at cashier's desk of Hotel Astor.

LOST—Saturday, June 16, Scotch scarfpin, (heirloom,) silver, stag's head, yellow cairngorm set in horns; suitable reward. Kindly notify M. G. Kindlund, 17 Battery Place. Phone Rector 651.

LOST—Between 100th and 96th Sts., Broadway, Saturday night, diamond bird, platinum setting, rubies in eyes. Liberal reward. A. Mayer, 220 West 98th. Telephone Riverside 9488.

LOST—On 2:13 train for Pawling, Friday, black velvet ribbon, with a diamond ornament. Reward, if returned to J. A. Harring, care Brown Brothers, 59 Wall St.

LOST—Bunch of 15 keys, with keyring tagged American Taxicab Company. Finder please return I. Kreiclsheimer, Room 1313, 45 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 4825.

$50 REWARD return of pearl earring; lost June 14 in the vicinity of 42d St. and 5th Av.; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST—On June 22, between Main St., Flushing, and Pennsylvania Station, lady's gold wrist watch; reward. Return to C. Fiske, 96 Jamaica Av., Flushing.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 62th Sts., East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 830 Park Av.

LOST—Pearl and blue enamel cuff link on Riverside bus or on 33d St.; reward. Owens, 6039 Greeley.

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